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VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, June 8.

The public may be assured of the following very important facts. A messenger who was dispatched last week with advice to the Hague was stopped and pillaged by the Burgomasters party in Holland. He contrived to secrete the confidential communications to Sir James Harris; but two letters to the Duke of York, from Lord Sydney, fell into their hands. Whether they contained any confidential communications or not, we know not; but the measure shews us to what lengths they are now proceeding, and that they look on England as having taken a decisive step in the quarrel, in favor of the Stadtholder. The messenger now at the Hague is Mr. Flint.

June 9. Sir James Harris, whole precipitate retreat from the Hague, and sudden return to the same quarter, occasioned much speculation among our politicians, is hourly expected back from Holland; his return to the Hague was for the purpose of executing a secret commission, which after having effected, he will immediately measure back his way to England.

By the rapid movements of our Ambassador to and from the Hague, it is evident that something of the highest importance is at present on the tapis. A public minister becoming the carrier of his own dispatches, is a circumstance that seldom occurs indeed; but when it does, it is perhaps always the fore-runner of some great event.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 27.

"Three very serious and important questions have been agitated in the assembly of the States of Holland.

"1st. That of stopping the money with the consent of Holland, actually in the bank of the generality, and to pay only the sums requisite for interest and other public obligations known.

"2. To employ with vigour the armed burghers, conjointly with the regular troops of the province, to prevent the horrors of a civil war.

"3. To suspend the Stadtholder from the functions of the said post, as also from that of Admiral General, and to retain his emoluments.

"These questions were moved last Friday in the assembly; the result is not yet known.

"It has been resolved by their high mightinesses, that the officers and soldiers, suspended by the

states of Holland, for having been faithful to the oath they have taken to the union) shall be paid out of the chest of the generality. This resolution was immediately communicated to his serene highness the Prince of Orange, as Captain General of the Union, by way of information.

"The Count de Maillebois, General in the service of the republic, is arrived here from Paris.

"The States of Groningen have taken a very spirited resolution against the deputies at the assembly of the States General; they have disapproved their conduct; have given fresh instructions, and have also given them for a colleague, a new deputy on whose fidelity they can depend."

Our last letters from Amsterdam, confirm the general report of the fatal insurrections which have happened in that city, adding that the flames of civil war are extending with such rapidity and violence, that they cannot possibly be checked by the governing powers of the United States. Couriers were hourly passing to and from the English, French, Prussian and imperial Ministers at the Hague; and the last advices stated, that a considerable body of Prussian troops were in readiness to march at an hour's notice, through Saxony, in defence of the insulted Stadtholder.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a council was held relative to the situation of the affairs in Holland, at Lord Carmarthen's office, at which Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, and the two Secretaries of State assisted. After the breaking up of the council one of his majesty's messengers was dispatched to Sir J. Harris at the Hague.

Advices received on Saturday morning at a capital mercantile house in the city, say, that the merchants of Hamburg & Lubeck have agreed to furnish a capital loan to the Prince Stadtholder, the repayment of which is to be by instalments, and to be guaranteed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia. Several families of distinction have lately arrived from Holland to reside here for a time, until some decisive steps are taken to quell the tumults which prevail in that distracted republic.

Since the month of November last, the French have sent no less than 2,600 recruits, and near one hundred officers, in Dutch bottoms, to the Cape and to the island of Mauritius, and they have reinforced their fleet in India with one fifty gun and three frigates, which all sailed singly the better to elude observation. These ad-

ditions to the French force in India, joined to the known superiority of the Dutch navy in those seas, must make every man that feels the value of our oriental possessions, tremble for the consequences.

Every mail from Virginia brings an account of the rapid progress of General Washington, in joining rivers by intersecting canals, and deepening rivers upon regular sections, without locks. What are our British Generals about? Writing plays.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.
The following copy of a letter written by Capt. Sullivan, to his Excellency Don Diego Gardequi, his Catholic Majesty's Minister to the United States of America, is copied from the author's own hand writing.

State of Georgia, Frontier of the Creek nation, March 1, 1787.
May it please your Excellency,

HAVING waited thus far in expectation of permission to join the Spanish troops in South America, and, having expressed to your excellency an ardent inclination to obtain the mere honor of serving in any Spanish regiment as a volunteer; which requisitions, as they were not complied with in good time, I beg leave to decline the acceptance of any rank or degree in his Catholic Majesty's service. The annals of history must have informed your Excellency, that many nations have had abundant reason to deplore the impolicy of those whom they had invested with the powers of government, in slighting the proffered services of men, (however young like myself) whose bent, study and inclination, naturally led to tactical pursuits and to war, and who afterwards arrived to the highest pinnacle of military eminence and glory; at the woeful experience of such countries and states as had rejected those early overtures of service in their armies. Not to talk of the Achaean league, or the Athenian, Spartan, or Theban story; modern history is replete with such proofs; and your excellency cannot but recollect (however inapplicable perhaps the instance may hereafter prove to a young and insignificant soldier of fortune) what France had suffered from a rejected Eugene, and that Saxe, whose services had been refused by an English court, had afterwards fertilized the plains of the Netherlands, with the blood and carcasses of slaughtered Britons. But to the point. Being a soldier of fortune, as I profess, and having studied from my infan-

cy the science of arms, practical war is now my pursuit, as a profession most congenial with my principles and disposition; and thousands of Americans (officers in the late war) pant for an opportunity to serve this country. The banks of the Ohio and Mississippi are actually alive with the first American characters of this stamp, and called upon from thence by my heroic brethren of the army; honor, virtue and the bias of an ancient intercourse, and former habits incline me to assist them. From the Natches to the Kaskaskies; from Pittsburg to St. Mary's river, they are prepared to pour forth with the greatest ease 50,000 veterans in arms, in defence of their commercial rights, throughout the navigable rivers of the southern parts of this empire. The grain is actually germinating, sown by the pride, avarice and folly, of a certain external power, which the pure air of liberty working at the root, and the laws of nature, superior to the narrow policy of any foreign court, must finally and very speedily raise into a host of myrmidons, the children of Enochim; the sons of the earth; irresistible in this land, at least by any force that may obstruct their pretensions or assail them.

The important drama, may it please your excellency, is now approaching; a new drama, in which the tragedians of the west are to appear in the military baskin; and I am invited to act as a character of some consequence among them. Time will tell how decisively my part shall be performed. Of this I am sure, that I shall exhibit to my utmost the part of a soldier. A very inconsiderable time must inevitably call forth to trial the mighty energy of the Ohio and Mississippi; and incidents and events are gradually teeming into birth, which will shortly open a specious field for a daring spirit to explore.

May it please your excellency, the states of Georgia, Franklin, and Kentucky, confederated, the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Natches; the settlement on Cumberland, Kaskaskies, and the Wabash, and the governments of Pittsburg, Westmoreland, &c. bound with the seeds of war; nor will any obstruction from New Orleans to the Bluffs, impede the overwhelming inundation preparing to pour down along the waters of the Mississippi into the Bay of Mexico. The torrent will be irresistible; the crop is actually in the ground; the harvest is ready for the hook, and the hook for the harvest, the re-

per has introduced his fickle, combustibles are laid into a pile; the very brand is already applied, and the fire only requires to be fanned. The permission of Congress will not be solicited on this occasion. In Congress this people are not represented. I am now on my way to the western waters, where people, two long confined to unnatural boundaries, are ready to float with the current of the Mississippi into the sea, and with irresistible irruption and impetuosity to burst over every artificial barrier and mound which may obstruct their free passage into the ocean. The Americans are amphibious animals. They cannot be confined to the land alone. Tillage and commerce are their elements. Both, or neither will they enjoy. Both they will have or perish.

I have the honor to remain with the utmost deference, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

Late Captain 4th Regiment,
American Light Dragoons.

P. S. In the alternative of peace or war, I shall ever entertain the highest respect for your Excellency, and should be happy in the continuance of a candid correspondence. In this case, inclose my address to major Thomas Washington of Georgia, who is acquainted with my routes.

To his Excellency,

The Spanish Minister, at New-YORK.

American News.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTON, August 6.

It is strongly reported, that the Dey of Algiers has had an invitation from the American Congress to spend the ensuing summer in Philadelphia, and that his Moorish Highness will set out early in the spring for the American continent!

Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 11.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertson, on hearing that a number of the Chickamaugi tribe were establishing and building a town at the Muske shoals, on the Tennessee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New Orleans, assembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland settlement, in the latter end of June last, and marched in such a private manner against them as to make a complete surprise, killed 41 Indians and four Frenchmen on the spot, and took three Indians prisoners, also forty rifles, with the loss of one man killed and eight wounded. In searching their huts were found the following articles, viz. thirteen trunks of dry goods, 2000 wt. of beaver furr, a bag of money (in gold and silver) supposed to contain as much as a half bushel, a large quantity of powder & shot, 6600 patterns of deer skins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of sugar, ten bags of coffee,

fundry boxes of tea, and thirteen horses.

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 7.

By a person lately arrived from Kentucky, we learn, that about the tenth of June, a party of 150 volunteers, belonging to the Cumberland settlement, were secretly piloted by two Indians to one of the Chickamaga towns, which they immediately laid in ashes, and brought in 40 scalps, with the loss of only two men killed, and three or four wounded. By this successful expedition, we are informed, that every man shared 30l. in cash and plate, took 1000 deer skins, and furr to a considerable amount.

State of New-York.

NEW YORK, August 21.

A letter from Paris mentions, that his highness the Prince of Conti, lately declared to his most Christian Majesty, "That if the economy which he has proposed in the management of his finances be adopted, his Majesty would not know what to do with his money in 1791."

We are assured, that "30,000l. sterling have been remitted from Paris to two of the first Commercial houses in London, for the purpose of taking up such of Mr. Morris's bills as became due in May; and it was supposed a surplus would remain to pay part of the due in June."

To the many instances of enterprize for which our countrymen are celebrated, we feel a pleasure in adding one undertaking in Boston, of a voyage to Kamtschatka, in Asia. The vessels fitting therefor, which, we are told, will be ready to sail in about six weeks, are to be commanded by Capt. John Kendrick. That no adverse gales may attend these gallant circumnavigators, but that the success of the voyage may be equal to the most sanguine expectations formed from it, is our hearty wish, as it must be that of every friend to enterprize and commerce.

Persons who put up parsley for winter use, are desired to beware of hemlock being mixed with it. A family in Philadelphia were last week much injured by inadvertently using it. Six persons at one table were taken with violent vomiting immediately after dinner, and two of them had their hands and faces much swelled, without discovering the cause for several days: but on examining on Wednesday a pot of parsley, that had been put up with salt, it was found to contain a large proportion of this baneful deadly poison, which probably might have proved fatal to some of the family, had it not been mixed with butter, which possibly abated the severity of the effect. It is a weed much like parsley in the leaf, but grows to the height of three or four feet, and of a disagreeable smell, and may easily be discovered by bruising.

The convention, we are told, have unanimously agreed on a system for the future government of the United States—which will speedily be laid before the several legislatures for their acceptance

and ratification. What this system is, is not as yet known but to the framers of it; that it will be a system founded on justice & equity, in which the rights of citizens will be properly balanced, considering the characters who have formed it, none can doubt. That consistent with these it may be energetic, none can but wish.

Occasion, therefore, now presents itself, in which the good sense of the people can produce the most desirable event—for the people will now determine whether a nation possessing every advantage which nature can bestow to make it great, and to which nothing is wanting but to improve those advantages, to make it such, shall be so or not. But, respected fellow citizens, can we have a reasonable doubt; Are we to behold a new thing under the sun? Will the nature of things be reversed? No, the experience we have had answers the queries in the negative, and bids us anticipate the wished for event of its meeting the approbation of all ranks of citizens; those excepted, who are, and ever will be, enemies to the prosperity of our infant empire. Against such a behoves us to be on our guard: Be assured they will artfully cast stumbling blocks in our way to national happiness and honor, & under the mask of patriotism, will endeavour to work our political destruction. That such are among us is certain: But acute penetration will discover their designs; however thick their cloak, however specious their hypocrisy.

The following experiment was made by a gentleman in Philadelphia, in order to prove the excellent quality of the Cape of Good Hope wheat.

HE took a handful of wheat of this country, which was called by the dealers in that article good, of this year's growth, culled out all the shrivelled grains and counted 1000 perfect full grains, which weighed eighteen penny-weights and eighteen grains, he gave the same advantage to the Cape wheat, & found that 1000 grains of it weighed 35 penny weights and five grains. The extraordinary weight of this wheat, he observes, is not all its good qualities: It is an excellent colour being a light yellow, almost as light as what is commonly called our white wheat; the grain not stinty, but flowery, exceeding white when broken, and appears to be the best grain that has been yet introduced among us for making superfine flour.

August 23. On Tuesday arrived in this port the schooner Lark, Captain Moses Grinnell, in 65 days from London. By Capt. Grinnell were received London-papers to the 11th June, which contain very little other interesting matter, except the copy of a missive, sent by his royal highness the Prince Stadtholder, to their high mightinesses the States General, with his (annexed) declaration.

In the missive, the Prince expresses regret at the unfortunate divisions which reign between

the confederates, and particularly some of the provinces, which endanger the union and menace a reversion of its established constitution: he conceives it his duty to declare his sentiments, and determined resolution to support with vigour, their well-intentioned efforts.

In this declaration is set forth, his detestation of the false motives which actuate the disturbers of the general peace, in divers provinces of the union; and principally in Holland; he attributes his mildness, to a desire for a compromise, to preserve the repose & prosperity of his dear country in general. Having gone through the particular kinds of conduct in the several provinces, and in Holland, and recommending a relinquishment of their wicked schemes of overturning the Stadtholderian interest and dignity, by which means they would annihilate the liberties of their country, both civil and religious, he informs them, that his orders will hereafter be peremptory and enforced by the sword in a stern & vigorous manner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.

We are informed that in the Thunder-squal we had from the north-west last Wednesday evening, the wind blew so violent in Connecticut not far from the borders of this State, that several houses, barns, fences and trees were blown down. In one house three men were killed by its falling on them.

Last Saturday afternoon two or three boats were overfet near New York, the wind blowing uncommonly hard from the N. W. the whole day. The crew of one of the boats were taken up by Capt. Van Kleeck of this place and landed.

LANSINGHBORO', Aug. 27.

It is currently reported and believed, that his excellency governor Clinton has, in public company, without reserve, REPROBATED THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CONVENTION, AND PREDICTED A MISCHIEVOUS ISSUE OF THAT MEASURE.

We are informed, (says a late Boston paper) that the anti-federal disposition of a great officer of the state of New-York, has seriously alarmed the citizens of that state, as every appearance of opposition to the important measure upon which the people have reposed their hopes, creates a painful anticipation of anarchy and division.

A writer on the present times recommends the following advice, "Let every day bear marks of the three following political virtues, always good, and at present indispensibly necessary, industry, frugality and economy. These will perform wonders--these will work out our salvation. Are they painful and self denying? You will find them very little so, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve than diminish the health of your bodies, the peace of your minds, and every laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers, look over your lands,

and see what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raise more grain and flax; keep more cows and sheep; fatten more cattle; sell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greatest perfection. It is the basis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young, look over your expenses and manner of living. You will shew the truest and most reputable patriotism by retrenching superfluities."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 3.

Monday last a daughter of Mr. Ichabod Allen of this town, aged eleven years, was instantly killed with a pistol, by her brother, who is about six years old. The particulars of the unhappy catastrophe, as related by the distressed family, (the parents being absent when the accident happened) are, That the pistol had been loaded, extremely heavy a few evenings before, by a young man of the family, with intent to shoot an owl; that he laid the pistol upon a shelf near the chamber floor, but the little boy finding where the pistol was laid, and having been frequently indulged in snapping and playing with it, found means by letting a chair against the wall & climbing up the back of it, to get the pistol down, unknown to the family, and went out to play with it as usual. At the time the girl was killed she was sitting in a sleigh box before the door, holding an infant in her arms, the whole charge of the pistol lodged in her body just above her left breast, which put an immediate period to her existence. It is supposed the boy must have been very near her, when the pistol went off, as there was nearly forty shot holes in a space but little bigger than the circumference of a dollar.

A solemn warning this to all parents and guardians of children not to teach them to use, or even so much as to suffer them to play with such weapons before they arrive to years of discretion.

A Carolina paper describes the crops in that State to be in the most luxuriant state of vegetation--and says, "From this promising appearance of plenty, the planters talk with an honest pride of paying their debts, and getting clear of the instalment laws." Accounts from Virginia say, the crops of wheat in that state are equal to any for these ten years past: And in Pennsylvania the harvest is uncommonly plentiful, double the quantity of grain has been raised this year that there was last. Indeed, the present year is the reign of **PLENTY** throughout the States.

REMEDY for the JAUNDICE.

Extracted from a publication of the ingenious and worthy Dr. **WHITE**, of Manchester, in England.

THE attention I have paid to jaundiced patients of both sexes, and of every age, who have

been cured by frequently taking raw eggs in cold spring water, has inclined me much in this opinion. My supposition is that eggs act as a solvent of the gluten, obstructing the mouth of the duct, thereby opening a free passage from the bile into the duodenum. We know that yolks of eggs will destroy the tenacity of gums and resins, and not only them, but also oils, and natural balsams miscible with water.

The first trial I had of this remedy was upon myself about fourteen years ago, when I had been afflicted with the jaundice many weeks, and was much reduced, no bile having for a long time passed into the intestines, when my skin was almost black; and after I had in vain taken large quantities of soap, madder, steel, rhubarb and aloetic medicines. An officer of marines told me that if he might be allowed to prescribe, he would immediately cure me. I laughed at his proposal, when he informed me that some years before, in the Mediterranean, he was troubled with the same disorder to as great a degree as myself, and that after he ineffectually tried all the remedies the Surgeon of the ship could think of, a Spanish Physician at Minorca had assured him he could cure him in a few days, by this simple prescription only,--two raw eggs, the whites as well as the yolks, to be taken every morning in a glass of water, fasting, with the addition of an egg every four hours during the day. That in three days after following this advice he began to perceive the bile in his stools, though none had appeared in them for many weeks before; that he immediately began to recover, and was very soon effectually cured. Upon considering the dissolvent property of yolks of eggs and that eggs must at least afford a nourishment totally void of acrimony. I began to entertain a more favourable opinion of the recipe.

I tried it and found it had exactly the same effect which he had promised me. Though I was certain no bile had passed through me for six weeks before, upon taking the eggs only three days it began to flow, and in one day more in as great plenty as I could wish. I continued however, to take them several months, and have never since had a return of the disorder.

I have recommended the use of them to many persons under the same complaint, and have always had the satisfaction of finding their success, except in cases where the disorder was occasioned by a diseased liver, or by stones in the gall bladder."

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

If you think the following arithmetical question worthy insertion, by giving it a place in your paper you will much oblige a customer.

THREE persons, A, B, and C, carried a piece of square timber, 20 feet in length, which was six hundred pounds weight. C, could carry as much as A & B, lacking one fifth. It is requested how far from one end A and B

shall carry on a lever, so that C, carrying the other, may have his equal proportion, according to his strength, as likewise how much of the six hundred pounds he carried.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Capt. David Bates, late of Manchester, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our said appointment, on the first Monday of November December and January next, from nine o'clock in the morning on each of said days, till evening.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Eleazer Baldwin }
Thomas Bull }
Timothy Pearl }
Dorset, Sept. 3rd 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS the legislature at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre on all the lands in Westminster, country of Windsor, and State of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building a bridge over Saxton River, in said town.

These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said town of Westminster, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the fifteenth day of November next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of John Norton, in said Westminster, at ten o'clock forenoon on said day.

AMOS JONES, Col.
Westminster, Aug. 13. 1787. 4 6

The Meeting of the Proprietors of Starkborough in the County of Addison, stands adjourned to the third Wednesday of November next at the dwelling house of Major Eli Brownson, in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington, at one o'clock afternoon, when said Proprietors propose to do something to encourage settlement in said township, choose a clerk, and do such other business as appears necessary to be done.

MARTIN POWELL, Clerk Pro. tem.
Manchester, August 9th, 1787. 4-6

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Lieutenant Abel Aylesworth, innholder in Arlington, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, there to act on the following articles, viz: First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. Second, To choose a proprietors clerk. Third, To see if said proprietors will choose a committee to lay out one or more divisions in said town. Fourth, To see if they will grant a tax to defray the cost of doing the same, and for cutting of roads, building bridges, &c. Fifth, To see what provision said proprietors will make, for the building of mills in said town. Sixth, To see if said proprietors will appoint a Collector and Treasurer for said town, and to do any other business said proprietors may think proper on said day, &c.

NATHAN CANFIELD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, August 20, 1787. 4-6

The proprietors of Montpelier, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one penny upon the acre on each proprietors right in said township, was voted at a meeting of said proprietors, at the dwelling house of Major Leonard Brownson, in Bennington, on the 11th day of August 1787, to defray the cost of laying out the first division in said township, & other necessary expenses allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay said tax to the subscriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Col.
Bennington August 21, 1787. 4-6

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the township of Berkshire, in the State of Vermont, that a meeting of said proprietors is appointed to be held at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownall, on the 24th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. to see if the said proprietors will raise money to defray the expense of laying out said township, agreeable to their vote of March 6, 1784. And to choose such officers for the benefit of said proprietors as shall appear necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said time.

JOSEPH GILBERT, Prop. Clerk.
August 23, 1787. 4-6

MAYER & TOWNER,
Hereby inform the public in general, and Gentlemen Practitioners of Physic in particular.

THAT they have just received a NEW SUPPLY, and have now for SALE, a full and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

On the most Reasonable TERMS. Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELDON,

Are desired to make payment in the course of this fall, at the Store of said

MAYERS & TOWNER,

WHEAT, FLAX SEED or GINSENG, will be received on said accounts.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

Bennington, Sept. 3, 1787. 14-15

The Proprietors of Montpelier in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 12th day of June last, to defray the expenses of laying out the second and third division in said township, and other legal cost that had accrued to said propriety, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, in the county of Bennington, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and four pence, tax, due on each right.

Timothy Bigelow,	Moses Robinson,
Ebenezer Wajert,	Ira Allen,
Ebenezer Upham,	James Gamble,
Eliza Wales,	Alanson Douglas,
Eliza Smith Wales,	Adam Martin,
Joel Frizzle,	Heirs of Isaac Nath,
Rehuel Washburn,	Jonathan Brace,
John Washburn,	Howel Woodbridge,
Elijah Reed,	James Brace,
George Post,	Henry Walbridge,
Eliza Smith,	jun.
Jedediah Strong,	William Goodrich,
James Prescott,	Sybil Goodrich,
Jacob Brown,	Thomas Matteson,
Gideon Ormsby,	Amos Waters,
James Mead,	Ephraim Starkweather,
John W. Dancy,	John Ramsdell,
Timothy Brownson,	Isachar Read,
Gideon Horton,	Isaac C. Lansing,
Matthew Lyon,	Samuel Allen,
Ithamar Hornford,	Abiathar Waldo,
William Smith,	Timothy Stanley,
Jacob Speare,	David Galusha,
Mary Galusha,	Joseph Fay,
Noah Smith,	

JOSEPH DAGGETT, Collr.
Arlington, August 21, 1787. 4 6

Sacred to the Muses.

From the Northern Centinel.
In compassion to the lady who under the signature of Kitty Hard to Please, has lately advertised the objects of her aversion in several public papers, and at the same time declares she longs to be married, you are requested to insert the following in your next.

Bob. What you Please.

O KITTY, I'm the man for thee,
I'm not tall, short, nor slender,
Nor old, nor young---come treat with me,
I'm ready to surrender.

Not grossly fat nor ghostly spare,
Nor sedulous, nor slack, mis; ;
Like puny boy I am not fair,
Nor like an Indian black, mis.

Plain common sense I do not lack;
And that's a lawful tendre :
Yer I ne'er made an almsnack,
Nor saw the witch of Endor,

No puny pale-fac'd lump am I
That deems the bottle treason ;
I'll stick to Bacchus till I die,
But will not drown my reason.

A decent bowl inspires the soul,
And makes us better spunk, mis; ;
But he's a brate, beyond dispute,
Who grogs it till he's drunk, mis.

So Kitty, if I please your mind,
With you I'd like to winter,
And when you wish my place to find,
Enquire of Mr. Printer.

August 20, 1787.

Complaining Regulated,
-----*Nunc sera querelis*
Haud iustus assurgit, et irrita iur-
gia iudas.

COMPLAINTS of bad times are common in all times. No period was ever so good, but many would think former days were not so bad, and present days might be better. This is a period remarkable for complaints. Whether there be sufficient cause for them, I will not say; every man, in this matter, will judge for himself. Scarcity of cash, heavy taxes, frequent suits, severity of creditors, bad debts, ill management of public affairs, &c. &c. are common topics of conversation in most companies. But I cannot find that complaining has mended the times; for they still continue the same. Since complaining is so considerable a part of the business of the day, it is necessary some rules should be prescribed to guide us in so important an affair. Until better are provided, I would recommend the following.

Never complain of any thing before you have examined it, and are sure it is an evil. Judge not of a matter merely from its present appearance, or from your own feelings, but consider its natural tendency and probable consequences; for however disagreeable it may be at present, yet, if it be naturally productive of superior good, is it not, on the whole, an evil, or proper matter of complaint. If you are not capable of making a present judgment of its probably tendency, suspend your complaints until you are wiser, or can see the issue. Never com-

plain of that as a grievance, which is necessary to prevent or remove something worse. Complain not of that which could not be prevented, or cannot be remedied: this would be impiety as well as folly, for it is murmuring at Providence. Complain not of that which proceeds from your own choice, or from your own conduct; but silently censure your error, and from your experience learn wisdom and virtue. Never complain of that which is in your power to mend: remove the evil, and there will be nothing to complain of. Complain not of that which becomes painful merely from the irregularity of your own temper; but correct your temper and then all will be well. Never complain of the conduct of others, when you act in the same manner, or in a manner that shews you have the same disposition, and would act like them in the same circumstances; but first reform yourself, and then, perhaps, your example will do something to reform them. Complain not of that in the grots, which is faulty only in part, nor wish to destroy what only wants mending. Would you throw away your only coat, because the taylor erred in the cut of the cuff? Complain not when complaints do no good; this is spending your breath, and disturbing your mind in vain.

Never complain of mere trifling inconveniencies: this shews a trifling mind. Complain not of that which you do not, and cannot understand; this indicates rashness and self-conceit. Complain not of disappointments, which originate from unreasonable and extravagant expectations; bring your views down to the standard of nature, and your disappointments will be few and small. Never serve like a piece of inanimate nature, to echo other people's complaints; perhaps they are designing men, and want you for their tool. Never complain of a matter after it has been fully explained and unanswerably justified; this would be obstinacy and perverseness. Never complain to shew your own importance, or to make a noise; perhaps you will raise a noise that you did not expect, and sink from supposed importance into real insignificance. Never complain of that which in no respect concerns you, not search after faults for the sake of talking about them; this is to be a busy body in other men's matters. Complain not of grievances, but with a view to remove them, nor of misconduct in other people, but for the sake of reforming it. If no good end is to be answered you may as well be silent.

But you will say, "these are rigid rules, may we not complain at all?" What matter is it whether you do or no? Let every man study his own duty, and comply with his own obligations, know himself and amend his faults; be as good as he ought, and by his example make others as good as he can; conduct as virtuously as he thinks others ought to conduct, and fill his sphere as well as he thinks others ought to fill

theirs, and he will see less evil to complain of, and be less disposed to complain of what he sees.

The Gentlemen who have received the VERMONT GAZETTE,

For the last nine months, from
ELEAZER RUSSELL,
Post rider from Bennington to Rutland,
ARE requested to leave their year's pay in wheat, at the places hereafter mentioned, viz. In Shaftsbury at Mr. David Galloway's; or landlord Mattheson's; Arlington, with landlord Ayleworth; Sunderland, with Col. Gideon Brownson; Manchester, Col. Stephen Keys; Dorset Mr. John Kent; Danby, Capt. Burt; in Tiamouth, hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Esq; and Mr. Solomon Bingham; Rutland, Capt. Nathaniel Gove; Clarendon, Jedediah Clark; Wallingsford, Solomon Miller; east road in Danby, with Landlord Anthony.

The absolute necessity of his immediately settling his accounts with the Printers, he hopes will sufficiently apologize to his customers for his urging their immediate compliance with his request.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL, POST RIDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that immediate payment for his papers is peremptorily insisted on by the Printers; He therefore hopes his kind patrons, will immediately leave one year's pay with the gentlemen undermentioned, viz.

Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Reuport, Israel Smith, Esq; Pawlet, Col. Stephen Pearle; Wells, Landlord Samuel Lothrop; Poultney, Lieut. Nathaniel Smith; Middletown, at the Post-rider's house; Castleton, at Mr. Zadock Remington's or Landlord Reuben Moulton's.

The Post having waited on their customers, with very little assistance, nine months, flatter themselves, that at this plentiful season for grain, their kind patrons will universally attend to their pressing necessities, and generously enable them to re-establish their credit with the Printers.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Lieut. Abel Ayleworth, inholder in Arlington, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning there to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, To chuse a proprietor's clerk. Third, To see if said proprietors will chuse a committee to lay out one or more grand division, in said town. Fourth, To see if they will grant a tax to defray the cost of doing the same and for cutting of roads and building of bridges, &c. Fifth, To see what provision said proprietors will make for the building of mills in said town. Sixth, To see if the proprietors will appoint a Collector & Treasurer, and to do any other business they may think proper on said day.

NATHAN CANFIELD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, August 20, 1787. 3-5

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Hydes-Park, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, That their meeting holden at the house of Col. James Brookins, in Poultney, on the 1st day of August, 1787, stands adjourned to the 25th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Col. James Brookins, afore said, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To draw the lots of the first and second divisions in said township. 2. To chuse a collector and treasurer for said township. 3. To levy a tax to defray the expence of allotting said divisions. 4. To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise money to defray the expence of making roads and building bridges in said township, and to defray all other charges that have arose to said proprietors. 5. To see whether the proprietors will agree to pitch their third division, and the number of acres it shall contain, and to do any other business to forward the settlement of said township.
JED. HYDE, Pro. Clerk.

We the subscribers being appointed by the proprietors of Monkton, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, at their meeting legally holden at the dwelling house of Richard Barnum, in said Monkton, on the 12th day of June, 1787, a committee to complete the laying out of the second division of said township hereby give notice to said proprietors, that we shall attend said business in some convenient part of said town, on the first day of October next, and shall make and lay out one pitch per day, successively, (Sundays excepted) till the whole are completed, the proprietors and all concerned are requested to give their attendance accordingly.

LANSON FERIS,
JOHN FORGASON,
TIMOTHY ROGERS, } Committee.
JOHN SMITH,
JESIEL BARNUM. }
Bennington, August 21, 1787. 3-5

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Eliphaz Dewey, in said Bennington, on the 26th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chuse a moderator. 2. A clerk if necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of the town plot so called, and chuse a committee for that purpose. 4. To see if they will raise money to defray the charges of said allotment. And 5. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

MOSES ROBINSON, J. Peace,
Bennington, July 23, 1787. 2 4

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the town of Concord, That their meeting was adjourned to the second Wednesday of September next, at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq; in Rockingham. EDWARD AIKEN, Moderator.
August 1, 1787. 2 4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Hinsburgh, in Addison county, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Eliphaz Steel, in said Hinsburgh, on the 2th day of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chuse a moderator and other necessary officers for said propriety. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out the first division of lots in said township, as ordered by charter. 3. To see if the proprietors are satisfied with the surveying already done in said township, and if not, to take such measures to regulate the same as shall appear necessary. 4. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax on the lands in said township to defray the expence of making roads and bridges in the same. 5. To see if proprietors will make a division of the undivided lands in said township: And to do and act any other business then thought necessary by said proprietors.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.
Bennington, June 11, 1787. 2 4

L O S T
Between General Walbridge's and the Court-House, about six weeks since,
A small **BOOK**; entitled
The TRUE ART of PAINTING.
ANY person finding the same by leaving it at the Printing Office, shall receive **TWO DOLLARS REWARD.**
August 20, 1787.

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
To be SOLD CHEAP,
By Cornelius Vilee,
At his STORE near the Meeting-House in Bennington.
June 25. 17

W E R S T E R ' S
SPELLING-BOOKS
For SALE at this Office,
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTRUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

An account of the late Hurricane in Connecticut.

Extract of a letter from East-Windsor, (Connecticut) dated August 18:

"On Wednesday last, a cloud appeared in the south-west, which by its appearance denoted a very tremendous thunder storm; from which ensued a violent hurricane. It began about half a mile east of the meeting-house, in the first society, and extended about five miles in a north-east direction, laying all in its way level with the ground. A house belonging to Mr. John Stoughton was much damaged, the roof a great part of it taken off and carried a considerable distance, several articles of household furniture was taken out of the chamber and carried off: a barn belonging to captain Noah Barber shared the same fate, a considerable part of the roof carried to the distance of forty rods; trees of two feet and a half diameter twisted from the stumps; fences, orchards, vegetables of all kinds swept to the ground; stones of a very considerable size were taken and carried some rods, even the very sods were torn from the surface."

Accounts from Farmington, Sudbury, Marlborough, &c. in the county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, contain distressing particulars of the devastation made by a hurricane, which passed through those towns about six o'clock on Wednesday the 5th inst. The meeting of the currents of air which occasioned this destructive whirlwind, was attended by a report similar to that of heavy cannon, with flashes like sharp lightning. Great damage was done thereby to the fields of rye, corn, flax, &c. of which numberless acres were levelled with the ground, and with them the hopes and prospects of many an industrious husbandman, whose sole subsistence the ensuing winter, perhaps, depended on the crop which his labour had nearly perfected, and which this event has cut off. Whole forests were levelled, the herbage of almost every kind greatly injured, and the trees of the orchards twisted from their roots, and scattered to a great distance. Many buildings are more or less damaged, but of one only can give an account: This, it is said, was raised from its foundation, whirled to some distance, and dashed to pieces. In the house were two women, who by their fall received so much hurt, as to make their recovery doubtful. Though several persons are reported to have received injury by the wind, no lives, as we hear of, have been lost.

From Middletown, in Connecticut, we learn, that on Wednesday the fifteenth inst. there was a severe thunder storm, a few miles to the westward and northward of that town, attended by an uncommon gulf of wind from the westward, which for the space of twenty rods in width destroyed all before it. At the south part of Wethersfield, the dwelling house of Mr. Ralph Robbins, was torn to pieces, and scattered in every direction, some pieces of timber to the extent of three miles. Mrs. Robbins, four children and an old negro woman, were in the house: Mrs. Robbins, on observing the approach of the wind, and at a little distance seeing it take a house into the air, ran into the street with her infant in her arms; and the other children following her, which was the last that was known of them till the wind abated, when the neighbours assembled, and found Mrs. Robbins, and her son, of about ten years old, dead under the timbers, &c. that it had blown from the house: the infant was found alive at three or four rods distance from its mother: a child of about three years old was found ten or twelve rods from the house, so badly hurt that his life is despaired of; the other son was found at some distance from the house, much bruised. The negro ran out at a back door--was taken up by the wind and fell at a distance--is badly wounded, and likely to recover. The barn and other out-houses were entirely destroyed. Two silk gowns were taken from a drawer in an upper room, and carried over the river into Glattensbury, and lodged at a door of a brother of Mrs. Robbins, at the distance of three miles.

The morning previous to this, Mr. Robbins had set out on a journey to Dartmouth, with a design to engage his son at a school there; but alas! before the next morning an express informed him of the shocking death of his wife and son!

"No man knoweth what a day may bring forth."

BOSTON, August 23.
The following is a more full and just account of the distressing hurricane, on the fifteenth instant, than has yet been published.

A little past three, P. M. several clouds, running extraordinarily quick and low, were seen to meet over Northborough; a black fuliginous vapour instantly ascended from the point of coalescence, much resembling the quickest motion of fine smoke, disgorged from the chimney of an air-

furnace. Every spectator was for a moment at a loss, which of the clouds would maintain its course; such a scene as those contending parents of a hurricane acted for a few moments, must have moved the calmest philosopher with admiration. Clouds of different appearances, flew in every direction to that vortex as a common centre, and were immediately wrapped in blackness. The whole hemisphere was greatly agitated, and appeared, rushing to that war of elements! Every beholder was interested, & felt anxious for the result, till the clouds from the east gave way, and then such a picture of devastation was drawn through several towns, as that part of Heaven had previously seemed to meditate.

The first effects of it were felt in the easterly part of Northboro' but its violence very much increased, as it moved easterly near the line between Marlboro' and Southboro' through Framingham (to the eastward of which we have not heard particularly of it.) The vein of land which suffered by it, is not, in general, more than thirty or forty rods wide; and in some places much less. Where its force was collected within the smallest compass its violence was almost incredible. A barn in Marlboro' was hurled from its foundation, the timber thrown various ways; and much of its contents lost, and more carried a great distance. Shingles, in which nails stuck, were fixed on the bodies of trees, as if driven with a hammer. The roof of a dwelling house was torn off, and blown many rods. Pieces of boards, shingles, &c. were found scattered three quarters of a mile from the house. Several other buildings were much damaged. In Southboro' and in Framingham, a number of buildings were attacked with no less violence. In Framingham, a dwelling house was entirely demolished, and two women who were in it, & unable to make their escape, were much bruised, but it is thought they will recover. Some of their household furniture, such as beds, bedding, &c. has not yet been found, and it is said; and generally believed; that a pewter plate was blown half a mile. It is a melancholy prospect to see beautiful young orchards entirely destroyed. Many flourishing trees taken from them, and thrown promiscuously, at the discretion of a hurricane, into other fields meadows and highways. The thickest and most flourishing groves; seemed rather to feed its rage than to check its violence! The roughest saplings, the closest pasture

white oaks twisted off, and woven into such impassable thickets, their tops and separated branches stripped and bruised like oxen whipped on a rock, afford the traveller a most ungrateful prospect.

Instead of enumerating many admirables which the readers imagination will naturally suggest, we shall only mention two facts, to prove that our atmosphere, in the part referred to, was tortured in a manner which defies description:

A sound green tree, called a grey oak, was parted from the root, near the surface of the ground, tossed into the air, and moved in a curvilinear direction. It was seen by many astonished spectators, to rise, fall, and change its course like a sporting eagle, at least one hundred rods (as observers say;) it was sometimes supposed to be ten rods or more from the ground: but the hurricane, by some means, communicated such a motion to the tree, that it shot from the eddy, and pitched into the earth about twenty rods from the path of the tornado. This tree is upward of eighteen inches in diameter; it now lays and may be seen by the curious about a quarter of a mile from its stump.

Another fact very remarkable is the following.

In the pasture of Lieutenant Fay, of Southboro', the sward was broken, and much of it blown off, four and six inches deep, several yards in length, and two three & four feet in breadth. Stones weighing several pounds were moved from the place a number of yards. There was no tree, bush, or common pasture brakes growing on this turf to expose it to the gale. People of veracity who saw the dreadful ruin carried thro' that enclosure, say, that no tree passed the place which could possibly break the ground, that there was no sensible discharge from the cloud while it was near that lot, or any which was supposed to be in that direction in the course of the day. At the time of its passing Mr. Fay's, a number of persons were within a few rods of it, and observed a heavy undulatory sound, like thunder, at a great distance, which kept pace with the collection of black vapour, which rose and fell almost instantaneously on the surface of the earth. These facts may afford matter of speculation to our philosophical readers.

We heartily sympathize with our country brethren on this occasion, having experienced in a late disastrous event, that the elements are in almighty command, directed by the supreme I AM,

and that man's subsistence & support is as liable to be laid waste, by the ravages of desolating fire, as by the force of jarring elements and contending whirlwinds.

Among other singularities, naturally to be expected from the effects of such an event as the one before-mentioned, is the following: a cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raised from the ground, by the strength of the wind, and carried to the distance of six rods---every spire of the hay was dispersed, and blown about in wild confusion through the atmosphere.

Saturday the eleventh instant, arrived here in 31 days from Cape Francois, the following ships belonging to his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, being the division under the command of the Viscount de Beaumont.

Ships of the line.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.
Le Patriote,	Viscount de Beaumont.	74
Le Reflechi,	Viscount de Vintimille,	64
Frigates.		
L'Active,	LeChevalier de la Roque	28
La Badine,	Chevalier du Quesne,	24
La Balete,	Chevalier de Boube,	24
La Seine, a bark.	Chev. de Pontever,	9

The ship Cleopatra, of forty guns, commanded by M. de la Bouchitiere has put into Cape Ann, having lost her rudder.

We have the pleasure to congratulate the public on the arrival of the above squadron. This pleasing event has revived those agreeable sensations which we shall ever have to a nation, whose exertions in support of our liberty and independence, have been universally felt and acknowledged by every true friend to America; especially when we have the lively recollection, that there are gentlemen in the fleet, who have distinguished themselves by their personal attachment to this country, and have bled in defence of it.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 22.

We are informed that on Wednesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a terrible hurricane or tornado, happened in the vicinity of Woodstock, in Connecticut; it passed in the same direction of the one which happened last year at that place, about seven days later in the season, doing little damage until it shifted its course more to the northward, which direction brought it through the centre of the town of Thompion. where it tore up almost every thing in its way, a large barn belonging to the Rev. Mr. Russell of that town, well filled with hay and grain, was entirely taken about six feet from the foundation, & torn to pieces; some of the spars were carried as much as twenty rods from the spot where the barn stood; an orchard and an excellent grove of wood, belonging to the said Mr. Russell, was entirely torn up by the roots. It continued its course through the town of Gloucester, with the same ferocity, taking up groves of wood, orchards, and buildings of every kind which stood in its way.

August 23. We are credibly informed, that Congress have permitted the Ohio company,

lately associated in this and some of the neighbouring states, to make a contract for nearly five millions of acres of land in the federal territory, situated in its greatest extent on the Ohio, and bounded on the east and west by the Muskingum & Scioto rivers. That the officers and soldiers, who are of this association, may be indulged with their bounty lands within the purchase, provided they do not exceed one seventh part of the whole. That the donations of 46080 acres for a general and public seminary of learning; 6040 for religious purposes, in every township of six miles square, and an equal quantity for a public school, are made by the honorable congress, to the proprietors of the soil and their associates forever.

GENERAL SHAYS' head quarters, it is said, are now at the house of a certain Episcopalian divine, in Arlington, State of Vermont, where his Excellency, assisted by his Rev. patron) is busily employed in revising the martial laws of his army, and making some very great improvements in military discipline.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, August 9.

Messrs. Printers,

Herein you have a sovereign remedy for cancers in their first stage, & I hope to see it published in your Maryland Gazette, for the benefit of those that are, or may be, under doleful cancerous situations.

And am, gentlemen, your's, &c.
WILLIAM LEIGH.

Burn half a bushel or three pecks of (green) old field red oak bark to ashes, boil the ashes in 3 gallons of water until reduced to one, strain that one gallon off and boil it away to thick substance, similar to butter-milk or cream) apply a small quantity on a piece of silk or lint, to the cancer, no bigger than the place or part affected. I have known two plaisters to effect a cure, where the cancer lay in a proper position for the medicine immediately to penetrate down to the roots of it, otherwise it may take several plaisters, as the medicine must be repeated every two hours until the cancers roots are sufficiently killed, then apply healing salve with a little mercurial ointment mixed therein) and dress it twice a day until cured, which it will surely be in twenty or thirty days at farthest. I have known several persons entirely relieved of cancers (and none have failed) by the above prescription. One in particular was cured after being twice cut by a skilful doctor.

P. S. After being greatly alarmed myself with a cancer, about three years ago, having followed a most impartial and well-experienced skilful doctor's directions for some time: contrary to his opinion, and my family tears (on that account) I notwithstanding most happily experienced two plaisters, of the above medicine, with infallible success, inasmuch that no symptom of it has ever appeared since.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.

How great (says a correspondent) must be the satisfaction of our late worthy commander in Chief, to be called upon a second time, by the suffrages of three millions of people, to save his sinking country?---In 1775, we beheld him at the head of our armies of America, arresting the progress of British tyranny.---In the year 1787, we beheld him at the head of a chosen band of patriots and heroes, arresting the progress of American anarchy, and taking the lead in laying a deep foundation for preserving that liberty by a good government, which he had acquired for his country by his sword.---Illustrious and highly favoured instrument of the blessing of Heaven to America---live---live for ever!

At a numerous meeting of the friends of American Manufactures at the University, on Tuesday evening, the 14th of August, 1787:

The Honorable THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esqr. in the chair. The committee, appointed at a meeting on the 9th instant, to receive subscriptions to a paper, whereby the subscribers should agree to form a society, for the encouragement of manufactures and the useful arts, made report; and the names of the subscribers returned amounted to 853.

Resolved, That the subscription books for the GENERAL FUND and the MANUFACTURING FUND, together with the subscription papers, be lodged in the hands of the same committee, in order that they may receive subscriptions to both; and that they may collect the monies subscribed for the GENERAL FUND, previous to the next general meeting.

Resolved, That the gentlemen composing the committee keep subscription-papers open, at their respective houses, for the purpose of receiving the further subscription of such persons, as shall thereby signify their desire to become members of the society.

It is with pleasure we remark the great success that attends the committee who have undertaken to collect subscriptions towards raising a fund for the Society of American Manufactures and the Useful Arts. Those who have already entered upon that service, experience the liberality of their fellow citizens, beyond their most sanguine expectation; and it is to be hoped, that those who have not as yet gone round their districts will find their labour attended with the same success. The prevailing spirit among them seems to be in trying who can raise their subscriptions to the greatest amount. What have we not to expect from citizens thus actuated? And it may already be observed in the countenances of the industrious poor, the pleasing satisfaction they expect soon to enjoy from the establishment of this society, which we hope will diffuse itself throughout the United States, by encouraging the other states to establish similar societies, which will be a great means of our political salvation.

Extract of a letter from St. Omer.

May 9, with authentic particulars of the intended murder.

"The following are the particulars of the inhuman treatment of a French soldier to a young English gentleman, who came here about fortnight before, to learn the French language. His name is Mairis, and son to Mr. Mairis of London. The youth took a walk round the ramparts of the town of St. Omer, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 28th of April last; and the soldier who was then standing centry on the ramparts, when he passed him, observed he had a very handsome watch chain, which induced the villain to attempt the barriade. He accordingly made a motion to the youth to pass round a garden close to his centry box, which the young gentlemen took as an act of civility; he had no sooner, however, turned the corner of this lonely place, than the wretch clubbed his firelock and struck him a violent blow, which made a large incision above the eye. He immediately cried out to the centinel to spare his life; instead of which, the villain repeated his blow which knocked him down; then jumped upon him; after which stabbed him in the body and then repeated his blow, which deprived him of his senses. The soldier, in order to screen his villainy, took up the supposed dead body, and forced it through a hole in the ramparts, that led to a sally port, fifty feet deep. After the villain had committed this horrid act, for fear there might be any signs of life left, he took a large shell, and threw it after the body; but heaven seemed to interfere in the preservation of this youth, for the shell took a different direction from the body.

"He lay all night in this melancholy situation; and when he awoke, as from a trance, about five o'clock in the morning, he perceived at a distance a light, which he pursued, and which brought him up to a door near the spot where the unfortunate accident had happened to him; part of which door was so decayed as to enable him to put his head through. The centinel on discovering his head through the door, levelled his piece at him. The Great Protector of the innocent struck an awe on the centinel, so that he withdrew his piece and fired it in the air; which alarmed the guard, who immediately broke open the door and took the poor mangled victim in, who raised pity and wonder in every heart; and all thought it a miracle he should survive so dreadful a calamity.

"The youth was immediately conveyed to the guard room, without shoes, as the villain had taken them from him with his watch. As soon as he had got to the guard room, he fainted away through loss of blood, bruises and fatigue. The hue and cry that had been made after him during the night, and the report through the town, that a youth had been found by the guard in a mangled state, brought his tutor, among others to view him, and to his astonishment found it to be his pupil. He had him immediately conveyed home, and his wounds dressed, though with little hopes of recovery. When he came to his senses, like a generous Englishman, full of humanity, in the

midst of the French officers, who anxiously surrounded his bed with warm wishes for his recovery, he expressed himself thus: "Whether I live or die, I sincerely forgive the man who has done me this injury." The force of this declaration was felt, and drew tears from every eye, to think that a youth who is but just fourteen, could have so benevolent a heart. We apprehend the crime is too great to pass unpunished by law, or unnoticed by the king. We are happy to add, that the surgeons have pronounced him out of danger, as he is much esteemed by us for his generous sentiments."

Vermont.

Monday last, Mr. Spencer Niles, of Fownal, being employed in falling timber in the woods, and having cut off two trees, which lodged against a third which he likewise felled, finding it beginning to fall, he endeavoured to make his escape, but was crushed to death by the top of the tree, when he was within about seven feet from being out of danger. He has left a sorrowful widow and two children to lament his death.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated September 4.

"We have just closed our free-man's meeting: Major Ormsby is elected representative. We were much divided in our votes for Governor. General Safford had the most, Judge Robinson the next, and a number for the Rev. Mr. Swift and his Excellency the present Governor. The freemen were unanimous in choosing Mr. Marsh for Lieutenant Governor."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated August 26.

"In answer to the enquiry you make with respect to religion, I feel happy to inform you, that liberality of sentiment, and christian charity prevails and encreases. The narrow prejudices of little souls seem visibly to decline, and episcopals, presbyterians, baptists, quakers, &c. meet sociably together, without regard to needless spinosity, for the worship of that being who delights in Unity, Peace and Concord."

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated Aug. 25.

"It has been an exceeding sickly time here since the dog days commenced, our mutual friend Mr. Joseph Russell, has buried two daughters and a grand child within a few days past. Many others have been and still continue dangerous, principally with consumptions.

"Our General Assembly were lately ordered to convene at Bristol, but finding it impracticable to form an upper house, the Representatives scattered home with great alacrity. A convincing proof that having carried the favorite money schemes into effect, iniquity had no need of farther support.

"Bishop Seabury has ordered a convocation of the episcopal clergy of the eastern states, on the 24th of September for the consecration of a new church erected at New-London. The new church at Bristol has likewise been consecrated, and that of Narraganset is

happily filled by a gentleman of abilities. The chancel of our own church is finished, with an elegant pulpit. The Rector, Mr. Badger, still continues to give universal satisfaction. His exemplary life does him honor both as a man and a christian."

The Gentlemen who have received the VERMONT GAZETTE For the last nine months, from ELEANOR RUSSELL.

Post rider from Bennington to Rutland, RE requested to leave their year's pay in wheat, at the places hereafter mentioned viz. In Shaftsbury at Mr. David Galusha's or landlord Matteson's; Arlington, with landlord Aylesworth; Sunderland, with Col. Gideon Brownson; Manchester, Col. Stephen Keys; Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Danby, Esq; Brumley, in Timonah, hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Esq; and Mr. Solomon Bingham in Rutland, Capt. Nathaniel Gove; Clarenden Jeddiah Clark; Wallingford, Solomon Miller; east road in Danby, with Landlord Anthony.

The absolute necessity of his immediately settling his accounts with the Printers, he hopes will sufficiently apologize to his customers for his urging their immediate compliance with his request.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and Clean Cotton and Linen R A G S, will be taken in payment for the papers.

Bennington, September 3, 1787.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL, POST RIDER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that immediate payment for his papers is peremptorily insisted on by the Printers; He therefore hopes his kind patrons, will immediately leave one year's pay with the gentlemen undermentioned, viz.

Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Reuport, Reuben Harmon, Esq; Pawlet, Col. Stephen Pearce; Wells, Mr. Thomas Lothrop; Poultney, Mr. Silas Haw; Castleton, Mr. Zedec Remington; Fair-Haven, Esquire Safford; Middletown, at the Post rider's house; Rutland, Mr. William Roberts; Clarenden, Mr. Samuel Cobley; Timonah, Mr. Zenas Hill.

The Post having waited on their customers, with very little assistance, nine months, flatter themselves, that at this plentiful season for grain, their kind patrons will universally attend to their pressing necessities, and generously enable them to re establish their credit with the Printers.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and RAGS will be thankfully received in payment. Dorset, September 3, 1787.

Wanted IMMEDIATELY, By the Subscriber in BENNINGTON, A number of

EXPERT NAILORS, And a good Workman at the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, Likewise a person qualified for the Business of a CLERK

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have unsettled accounts are required to adjust them immediately, which will prevent trouble and expense.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Sept. 10, 1787.

THE SLOOP NABBY HANNAH, Will sail from

WHITE HALL, Formerly

SKEENSBOROUGH, (Wind and weather permitting.)

For ST. JOHN'S, On the following days, viz.

September 18th, and October 6th and 25th.

Good Accommodations may be had for FREIGHT or PASSAGE, by Gentlemen or Ladies on the most reasonable terms, by applying to DANIEL GALPIN, on board said Sloop.

N. B. Any gentleman or lady may be landed at any place on Lake Champlain between White-hall and St. John's. White-Hall, August 30, 1787. 579

The Vendue for the sale of lands for the general survey tax, stands adjourned to Saturday the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then to be held at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson in Newbury.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Sheriff.

Newbury, August 20, 1787.

The proprietors of Berlin in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings and six pence on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting held at the house of Capt. John G. Bailey, in Newbury, on the 18th day of May last, to defray the expense of lotting the second division in said town, are hereby notified that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Colonel Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax, with legal costs; unless prevented by previous payment to the subscriber in said Newbury.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, are as follows, with the sum of twelve shillings and 6d. due on each right, viz.

Theodore Van Wyck,	William Van Wyck
Chauncey Graham,	Daniel Lighthart,
Jacob Griffin,	Joseph Caniff,
Matthew Horton,	Samuel Southward
Matthew Brett,	Jones Southward,
John Shearer,	James Willey,
David Love,	Nathaniel Sacket,
John Seacer, jun.	Andrew Bracehead,
John Bayler, jun.	John Cook,
Gabriel Many,	William Vantine,
Wines Many,	John Haufend,
William Lawrence,	Benjamin Haufhook
John J. Langdon,	Daniel Haufhook,
Aaron Brown,	John Montrose,
Isaac Teller, jun.	Cornelius Osburn,
Jeremiah Teller,	Isaac Hodge,
Thomas Shearer,	Patrick M. Key,
William Shearer,	Hendrick Brevoort,
David Shearer,	John Brinkerhoff,
Benjamin Rowe,	Daniel Sawyer, jun.
Theodore Van Wyck, jun.	Samuel Averhill,
Peter Horton,	John Temple,
Chauncey Graham, jun.	Theodore Atkinson
George Brinkerhoff	Mark H. Wentworth,
Francis Way,	William Temple,
Joseph Dorlin,	Theodore Atkinson, jun.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector. Newbury, August 26, 1787.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Bennington, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, there are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in said Bennington, on the 26th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk if necessary. 3. To see if the proprietors will make a division of the town plot so called, and choose a committee for that purpose. 4. To see if they will raise money to defray the charges of said a torment. And 5. To do any other business for the benefit of said property.

MOSES ROBINSON, J. Peace, Bennington, July 23, 1787. 24

LOST

Between General Walbridge's and the Court-House, about six weeks since, A small BOOK; entitled

THE TRUE ART OF PAINTING. ANY person finding the same by leaving it at the Printing Office, shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD. August 20, 1787.

Writing-Paper, OF A GOOD QUALITY, To be SOLD CHEAP, By Cornelius Vilce, At his STORE near the Meeting-House in Bennington. June 25.

WERTER'S SPELLING-BOOKS For SALE at this Office, By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single.

WHEREAS application has been made to me, the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Bennington, in Addison county, State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors; there are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Elijah Steel, in said Bennington, on the 26th day of October, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator and other necessary officers for said property. 2. To see if the proprietors will lay out the first division of lots in said township, as ordered by charter. 3. To see if the proprietors are satisfied with the surveying already done in said township, and if not, to take such measures to regulate the same as shall appear necessary. 4. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax on the lands in said township to defray the expense of making roads and bridges in the same. 5. To see if proprietors will make a division of the undivided lands in said township: And to do and act any other business then thought necessary by said proprietors.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE, Messrs. PRINTERS.

As the proceedings of the grand Convention is soon expected to be published, together with their new system of Continental Government, you will oblige a number of your customers by publishing the present Articles of Confederation.

ARTICLES of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. THE title of this confederacy shall be, "The United States of America."

ART. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ART. IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid

By any State, on the property of the United States or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor, or executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ART. V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince, or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the court of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

(To be continued in our next.)

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Capt. David Bates, late of Manchester, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our said appointment, on the first Monday of November, December and January next, from nine o'clock in the morning on each of said days, till evening.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Eleazer Baldwin }
Thomas Bull }
Timothy Pearl }
Dorset, Sept. 3rd 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS the legislature at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre on all the lands in Westminster, country of Windsor, and State of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building a bridge over Saxton River, in said town.

These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said town of Westminster, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the fifteenth day of November next, or to much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of John Norton, in said Westminster, at ten o'clock forenoon on said day.

AMOS JONES, Col.
Westminster, Aug. 13. 1787. 4 6

The meeting of the proprietors of Starkbrough in the County of Addison, stands adjourned to the third Wednesday of November next at the dwelling house of Major Eli Brownson, in Sunderland, in the county of Bennington, at one o'clock afternoon, when said Propri-

etors propose to do something to encourage settlement in said township, school a clerk, and do such other business as appears necessary to be done.

MARTIN POWELL, Clerk Pro. tem.
Manchester, August 9th. 1787. 4-6

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Lieutenant Abel Aylesworth, innholder in Arlington, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, there to act on the following articles, viz. First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. Second, To choose a proprietor's clerk. Third, To see if said proprietors will choose a committee to lay out one or more divisions in said town. Fourth To see if they will grant a tax to defray the cost of doing the same, and for cutting of roads, building bridges, &c. Fifth, To see what provision said proprietors will make for the building of mills in said town. Sixth, To see if said proprietors will appoint a Collector and Treasurer for said town, and to do any other business said proprietors may think proper on said day, &c.

NATHAN CANFIELD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, August 20, 1787. 4-6

The proprietors of Merrifield, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound seven shillings on each proprietor's right in said township, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the first day of August 1787, to defray the cost of lotting out the first division in said township, & other necessary expenses allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay said tax to the subscriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Col.
Bennington August 21, 1787. 4-6

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the township of Berkshire, in the State of Vermont, that a meeting of said proprietors is appointed to be holden at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq. in Poultney, on the 24th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. to see if the said proprietors will raise money to defray the expense of laying out said township, agreeable to their vote of March 6 1784. And to choose such officers for the benefit of said proprietors as shall appear necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said time.

JOSEPH GILBERT, Prop. Clerk.
August 23, 1787. 4-6

MAYER & TOWNER,
Hereby inform the Public in general, and the gentlemen Practitioners of Physic in particular.

THAT they have just received a NEW SUPPLY, and have now for SALE, a full and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

On the most Reasonable TERMS.

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELTON,

Are desired to make payment in the course of this fall, at the Store of said

MAYER & TOWNER,

WHEAT, FLAX SEED or GINSENG,

will be received on said accounts.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a general price allowed.

Bennington, Sept. 3, 1787. 14-15

The proprietors of Montpelier, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 12th day of June last, to defray the expenses of laying out the second and third division in said township, and other legal cost, that had accrued to said property, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, in the county of Bennington, on the 16th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said

tax with all legal cost, unless before said charged, by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and four pence, tax, due on each right.

Timothy Bigelow,	Moses Robinson,
Essemer Waters,	Ira Allen,
Ebenezer Upham,	James Gamble,
Eliza Wales,	Amason Douglas,
Eliza Smith Wales,	Adam Martin,
Isel Frizzle,	Heirs of Isaac Nash,
Rehuel Washburn,	Jonathan Brace,
John Washburn,	Howel Woodbridge,
Elijah Root,	James Brace,
George Root,	Henry Walbridge,
Eliza Smith,	John,
Jedediah Strong,	William Goodrich,
James Prescott,	Sybil Goodrich,
Jacob Brown,	Thomas Matteson,
Gideon Ormsby,	Amos Waters,
James Mead,	Ephraim Starkweather,
John W. Daney,	John Rameyell,
Timothy Brownson,	Isaac G. Luning,
Gideon Horton,	Samuel Allen,
Matthew Lyon,	Abiathar Waldo,
Ichamar Horsford,	Timothy Stanley,
William Smith,	David Galetha,
Jacob Spears,	Joseph Fay,
Mary Galetha,	
Noah Smith,	

JOSEPH DAGGETT, Collr.
Arlington, August 11, 1787. 4 6

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, innholder in Arlington, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning there to act on the following articles, viz.

First, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, To choose a proprietor's clerk. Third, To see if said proprietors will choose a committee to lay out one or more grand division, in said town. Fourth, To see if they will grant a tax to defray the cost of doing the same and for cutting of roads and building of bridges, &c. Fifth, To see what provision said proprietors will make for the building of mills in said town. Sixth, To see if the proprietors will appoint a Collector & Treasurer, and to do any other business they may think proper on said day.

NATHAN CANFIELD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, August 20, 1787. 3-5

THESE are to notify the proprietors of the township of Hydes Park, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, that their meeting holden at the house of Col. James Brookins, in Poultney, on the 11th day of August, 1787, stands adjourned to the 25th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Col. James Brookins, aforesaid, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To draw the lots of the 1st and second divisions in said township. 2. To choose a collector and treasurer for said township. 3. To levy a tax to defray the expense of allotting said divisions. 4. To see whether the proprietors will agree to raise money to defray the expense of making roads and building bridges in said township, and to defray all other charges that have arose to said proprietors. 5. To see whether the proprietors will agree to pitch their third division, and the number of acres it shall contain, and to do any other business to forward the settlement of said township.

JED HYDE, Prop. Clerk.

We the subscribers being appointed by the proprietors of Monkton, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, at their meeting legally holden at the dwelling house of Richard Barnum, in said Monkton, on the 2th day of June, 1787, a committee to complete the laying out of the second division of said township hereby give notice to said proprietors, that we shall attend said business in some convenient part of said town, on the first day of October next, and shall make and lay out one pitch per day, successively, (Sundays excepted) till the whole are completed, the proprietors and all concerned are requested to give their attendance accordingly.

LANSON FERIS,
JOHN FORGASON,
TIMOTHY ROGERS,
JOHN SMITH,
JEHIEL BARNUM,

Bennington, August 21, 1787. 3-5

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTRoul, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

The Gentlemen who have received the
VERMONT GAZETTE

For the last nine months, from
ELEAZER RUSSELL.

Post rider from Bennington to Rutland.

RE requested to leave their year's pay

Ain wheat, at the places hereafter
mentioned, viz. In Shaftsbury at Mr. Da-
vid Galusha's or landlord Mattheson's;
Arlington, with landlord Ayleworth;
Sunderland, with Col. Gidern Brownson;
Manchester, Mr. Danks; Dorset
Mr. John Kent; Danby, Esq; Brumley;
in Timonh, hon. Nathaniel Chipman,
Esq; and Mr. Solomon Bingham; Rut-
land, Capt. Nathaniel Gore; Clarendon
Jedediah Clark; Walingsford, Solomon
Miller; east road in Danby, with Land-
lord Anthony.

The absolute necessity of his immedi-
ately settling his accounts with the Print-
ers, he hopes sufficiently apologize to
his customers for his urging their imme-
diate compliance with his request.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and Clean
Cotton and Linen R A G S, will be
taken in payment for the papers.

Bennington, September 3, 1787.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,
POST RIDER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his cus-
tomers, that immediate payment for
his papers is peremptory insisted on by
the Printers; He therefore hopes his kind
patrons, will immediately leave one year's
pay with the gentlemen undermentioned,
viz.

Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Rauport, Reu-
ben Harmon, Esq; Pawlet, Col. Stephen
Peale; Wells, Mr. Thomas Lothrop;
Poultney, Mr. Silas How; Castleton,
Mr. Zadoc Remington; Fair-Haven,
Esquire Safford; Middletown, at the Post
rider's house; Rutland, Mr. William
Roberts; Clarendon, Mr. Samuel Cob-
ley; Timonh, Mr. Zenas Hill.

The Post, having waited on their cus-
tomers, with very little assistance, nine
months, flatter themselves, that at this
plentiful season for gain, their kind pa-
trons will universally attend to their press-
ing necessities, and generously enable them
to re establish their credit with the Print-
ers.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and RAGS
will be thankfully received in payment.

Dorset, September 3, 1787.

Wanted IMMEDIATELY,
By the Subscriber in BENNINGTON,

A number of

EXPERT NAILORS,

And a good Workman at the

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS,

Likewise a person qualified for the Business

of a CLERK

All persons indebted to the Subscriber,
by bond, note or book account, are re-
quested to make immediate payment, and
those who have unsettled accounts are re-
quired to adjust them immediately, which
will prevent trouble and expense.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Sept. 10, 1787

WERTER'S
SPELLING-BOOKS

For SALE at this Office,

By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single.

Writing-Paper,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,

To be SOLD CHEAP,

By Cornelius Vilee,

At his STORE near the Meeting-

House in Bennington.

June 25

The following letter was, in the
course of the week past, handed
to the printers for publication.

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 28.

Extract of a letter from Philadel-
phia, dated June 29.

"I am happy to inform you,
that by our latest accounts from
England, the scheme for a coal-
ition, which originated in Connec-
ticut, and which is so agreeable
to the people of America, and so
manifestly for their interest, meets
with a favorable reception from
the British court; the affair is yet
a profound secret, but we are al-
lured by those who have the cause
in trust, that a disposition discov-
ers itself entirely to meet the wish-
es of the people on this side the
water. The king and ministry
are sensible, that sooner or later
Nova Scotia and Canada must
necessarily be annexed to the A-
merican empire, and that an early
and permanent union of the pow-
ers, on principles of reciprocal in-
terest, is an object of the highest
importance to the glory of both
nations.

"Nothing surely can be more
evidently the policy of this coun-
try, nor we presume more agreea-
ble to England, than an expedi-
ent, which, while it perpetuates
the felicity of that nation, would
at once relieve us from all our
embarrassments and difficulties, &
restore to us not only all those
commercial advantages which we
enjoyed previous to the war, but
which would afford us all the o-
ther privileges of every kind,
possessed by the most independent
and powerful nations on earth.
No other project we can devise,
can possibly be so eligible as the
one at present in contemplation.
Gen. Washington, though unex-
ceptionable in every respect, his
virtues would probably decline
the crown were it offered him,
but insuperable difficulties oppose
themselves to the election of any
person from among the class of
citizens in America, to the regal
dignity, as much from the envy
of the people, as from an inability
to make the establishment with-
out a power or disposition to raise
money sufficient for the support of
our present civil list. What hope
can we have of creating a fund for
the maintenance of a king, and
the various appendages of royalty.
But admitting our capacity of ac-
complishing the first object, yet,
destitute as we are of a navy, or
the hope of one, few of those
advantages can be expected from
a system with this essential defi-
ciency, which we might promise
ourselves from the acquisition of
a British prince, with forty sail of
the line, the provinces of Nova-

Scotia and Canada, a royal estab-
lishment, and an alliance with the
crown of England. The Bishop
of Osnaburgh, as dear to the
British nation as amiable in the
eyes of the world, would find no
difficulty in obtaining those re-
quests; and this country would
surely have great reason to felici-
tate itself upon an event, which
would place us on a footing with
the most respectable powers on
earth; the appointment of the
court and favorites from among
our own citizens, would be a suf-
ficient provision for the men now
in influence, and those employed
in affairs, and would be as effect-
ual in uniting all parties, and un-
equivocally bind the affections of
the prince to the people, our in-
dependence would be more secure
and complex than ever, our trade
free as air and extensive as the
globe itself. The King would
consider our country as his prop-
er inheritance, as rising in im-
portance and detached from Eng-
land, and those prejudices pecu-
liar to vulgar minds, established
upon the principles of the bright-
est constellation, and holding the
sceptre with such favourable au-
spices, we might expect with as-
surance he would form his attach-
ments to the interests of his A-
merican subjects, one circumstance
should be impressed on the peo-
ple, though of little moment in-
deed with an event of this nature,
which is, that our alliance with
France would not, as some sup-
pose, be necessarily dissolved.
The good sense of the world hav-
ing at length prevailed over those
narrow jealousies with respect to
trade, which are found to be mu-
tual injuries to the contending
nations. Great is the uneasiness
of the people here and in the
southern States with the present
confusion and oppression of gov-
ernment, and all seem convinced
that we cannot expect relief, but
from an energetic and vigorous
administration, under the auspices
of regal authority. The scheme
ripens fast; there are numbers
who cannot yet divest themselves
of the prejudices to a British prince
though they acknowledge our af-
fairs thrown into such confusion,
that nothing can prevent our
plunging into the ruin before us,
but the alternative presented to
our choice. The Convention we
understand have the subject in
deliberation, and are harmonious
in it. The means only of accom-
plishing so great an event appears
to occupy their councils. The
affair must get a circulation among
the people, without the appear-
ance of design. There is no
doubt if they were made to know
their interest, and their suffrages

were taken, three fourths of the
citizens would be in favour of
monarchy. I shall be happy to
hear of the success of the cause
in your part of the world. If the
people there are as much awak-
ened, and as warmly engaged as
in these States, I have reason to
hope the great business will be
accomplished in six months.

"Mr. Adams's book being
published at this time is extreme-
ly fortunate; that great politician
and good patriot, so popular both
in America and Europe, appears
throughout to be clear for mon-
archy."

From the NEW YORK Packet.
Messrs. L. and O.

As the truth of the following ex-
tracts may be fully depended up-
on, and as I conceive the subject
may greatly tend to display the
glory of the Redeemer's grace,
you will oblige a friend by giving
them a place in your paper.

Virginia, July 11, 1786.

My Dear Brother,

I MUST inform you of the glo-
rious work which has lately
been done in this State, as I know
it will afford you great joy. Mr.
E and Mr. J. came into Brun-
swick circuit, seven weeks ago last
Sunday, and I verily believe 300
souls have found peace with God
since that time. The first Sunday
fix, the next 21, and the fourth
Sunday about 35. I believe no
person ever saw such a work in
any one circuit; it is not in one
or two places but quite around.
It seems, if it continues, there
will be very few exceptions. The
people, in general, at first flew
from the power, and said it was
the work of the devil; yet after-
ward they would come to see and
bring others with them, and ma-
ny of those very persecutors
would be stuck to the ground &
lie as though they were dead for
hours. This would convince o-
thers; and so the work was car-
ried on. Backsliders and persons
of various ages are brought to
God: Five, ten and twenty are
converted in a day. Mr. E. has
four or five hundred hearers eve-
ry week day, and on Sundays
thousands. Last Sunday at the
Methodist church, near Mr.
Maybry's, it was supposed he had
three or four thousands. Such a
day I never saw & I believe nev-
er was seen in America.

There is a great work in Sussex
under Mr. C. and Mr. G. a young
preacher, who has only travelled
since last conference. O what a
wonderful thing is faith. Glory
be to God! O my brother, let
us praise him.

Yours, &c.

D. T.

Peterburg, July 15, 1787.

Dear Brother,

THE Lord is carrying on the greatest work though, Brunswick, Mecklinburg and Suffex which perhaps was ever known in any day. Three or four thousand souls attend the preaching in country places on the Sabbath day. It is supposed that between three and four hundred have been converted to God in Brunswick since the last Methodist conference. About 200 in Suffex, and it is supposed seven thousand are under deep conviction. I hear the work is very great in New-Hope and many other places to the south. Oh! my dear brother how can we sufficiently praise God for all his mercies, I am your's, &c. G. D.

This is a most extraordinary work of God, considering that it was all wrought by his grace in the space of but a few weeks. It looks like the dawn of some glorious period. How ought all the pious to unite their prayers, that the Lord may also say to the north "give up." Are there not thousands and thousands in this part of the country, who live as if there were no God. Let Christians then drop all discord and party spirit, and unite their hearts in prayer to God, that all may experience sound conversion, and have their sins blotted out, now this time of refreshing is coming from the Lord. Amen.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

As it gives uneasiness to a man of feelings, whenever it appears to him, that in matters of importance to the well being of the community, there is an attempt made to deceive the people in their interests, & as it appears to me something of this kind made its appearance in the front of your useful paper of August 27th, under the signature of A Freeman, I shall suggest to the public the following remarks, viz. If the writer was in fact a lover of candour, truth and fairness, and would have chosen to have had a matter of such importance to the State fairly discussed, he would undoubtedly have taken a very different method. Can we expect, had he been so much attached to honor, justice and righteousness as he professes, that he would have waited from the 2d of April to the 27th of August to ulster in his raw-head and bloody bones piece, to terrify the innocent & unwary part of the freemen, and if possible, make them give their votes for such as they think will oppose the act, and possibly, by the help of the wits of some land-jobbers, procure instructions from some towns to their representatives to use their influence against it. Had he been possessed of candour in his introduction, he would not have called the act in question, "An act presented to the hon. General Assembly of this State, proposed to be pass at their sessions, &c." thereby insinuating that it was only a bill, proposed by somebody, which the hon. Assembly took so much notice of that they ordered it published; but he would have talked about it as it truly was, and have called it, an act passed by the hon. assembly, after having been largely debated, paragraph by paragraph,

and that part of the act which related to the taxing unimproved lands having been largely debated, passed in the hon. assembly by a majority of about two thirds; as may appear by the journals of the house, and then was suspended in its operation by the constitutional power of his Excellency and Council, till the next session of the legislature. Then he would have told us the truth without a gloss. But that does not appear to be his design; for after he has recited part of the paragraph for taxing lands, he tries to make us believe, that the trouble and expence the listers must be at, in viewing and appraising lands would be great; as if the listers must go on every lot and appraise it before it could be entered on the list. I must confess that I have never once known the listers in any town to go with a surveyor and chainmen through all the improvements to find out the quantity of improved lands; which would be as necessary to their duty, as to go on the unimproved lands to know their value. Neither have I ever heard of listers spending their time in going through all the books of a trader or mechanic, every year, to ascertain the exact sums of their outgoings and incomings through the year, in order to find out what sum to assess them for their faculty, which would be much more necessary, than going on the premises to find out their value, according to the act; for in the case of unimproved lands the listers are only to judge if the lands set in the list are worth eighteen, if not, whether they are worth ten shillings per acre, which, no doubt, every set of listers in the State can do, when met together, for their own town, with much greater precision than they can tell the true income of every trader, mechanic and miller.

The Freeman, next, in order to make the innocent believe him an exceedingly good and well meaning man, and possibly in part, preacher, he interlards his piece with a scrap from the sacred oracles, "What loever you would that men should do unto you, do you also to them." Though not quite so much to his purpose as the 1st verse of the 14th chapter of Exodus would have been, viz. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying,"

For which of us would be willing, if we had only twenty acres of improved land, with a few cows, to supply the expences of our families, to be obliged to pay ten times the sum for the protection of that little interest, that he does who owns his unimproved thousands. He is much afraid the listers will set some men's lands too high, which would be great injustice, and inequality sufficient to lead us with the vengeance of Heaven, although the listers cannot set the best of it higher than two shillings per acre. Since he is so eagle eyed as to see this inequality, it is strange he did not likewise see, that twenty acres of the best unimproved lands, worth three pounds per acre, cannot be put in the list at more than two pounds, the same sum which a cow worth four pounds must be put in the list. Shocking inequality! I expect, had he discovered this great disproportion in taxing, he would have anatomized the act at once, especially as the lands generally belong to the

rich, who are able to pay, and the other property, taxed fifteen double, mostly belongs to the poor and industrious. The writer says, he means to confine his remarks to that part of the act which relates to the taxing unimproved lands, but after the foregoing joppilical hints he leaves it, and says not another word about it, but with an air of joppiltry would try to make us believe, that he is talking about it through his whole story, while in fact, he is only inveighing against an imaginary act for collecting taxes. I believe there never was any such act passed, or proposed to be passed, for collecting taxes, as he talks about; if there is I think he ought to produce some testimonials of it, or I cannot believe him. The act directing listers in their office and duty, certainly authorizes no school districts or any other body of men to sell lands or any other property, and if the tax is justly levied, or more justly than heretofore it has been, I expect we may safely rely on the wisdom and justice of the legislature to point out a mode to collect it, which will not injure the interest or honor of the State or individuals: however if any act does exist enabling school districts to sell lands, I make no doubt but the legislature will repeal it.

I was present when the act directing listers in their office and duty was passed; large numbers of the gentlemen in favour of the act, suggested the propriety of having an act passed for collecting the tax, whenever the act for levying of it should be in force. Most of the members I heard talk on that subject, gave it as their opinion, that whenever the act for levying such tax should be completed, it would be good policy not to suffer any land, improved or unimproved, to be sold for the tax: but make the owner & his personal property liable for it. However it is hardly worth our while to write much about acts not yet in existence.

His setting his sharp sightedness in civil policy, in competition with the collective wisdom of the legislature, in pointing out a more equitable mode (viz. taxing each hundred acres at three or four shillings) is a little humorous; and at once suggests to me the idea of his being the owner of a number of large interval and valuable lots, for which, if a land tax must be laid, he would wish that others who own swamps and worthless green hills should pay as much per acre as himself for his valuable lands, that so he may pay the less.

I can conceive no other advantage he could expect from it (for every one at first view cannot but see the inequality would be much greater) unless he can be so vain as to think the legislature may be wheedled into divisions about the mode of taxing, till they drop the subject, and leave the land wholly untaxed, which by the by, I think it will be well for every honest representative to be aware of.

A FARMER.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, June 9.

At the cabinet meetings held within a few days past, it is said

to be their firm determination to give every support in the power of this country, to reinstate the stadtholder in his rights and privileges, which have been invaded by the republican party.

The King of Prussia has sent and notified the Dutch, that if they do not restore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately send 20,000 men into Holland to protect him. The states have ordered this message to be taken into consideration; but the present violent animosities render it impossible to determine what steps they will take. It is generally imagined that much more blood must be shed before tranquility can be restored. The officers of the Dutch navy in general take part with the Stadtholder.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages, brother against brother and son against father. A French faction operates like foxes and firebrands.

June 12. Late on Sunday evening dispatches were received from Holland, which occasioned a cabinet council to be immediately held. The following is stated to be the purport of the intelligence received; that in consequence of the declaration of the Prince of Orange being published, a counter manifesto was drawn up by the faction in opposition to his highness; and, from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifesto are, first a positive denial of most of the assertions contained in the declaration of his highness the stadtholder; secondly, A direct crimination of his highness as the sole cause of the present dissensions, and, by implication arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the several provinces in favor of the measures already taken, which are averred to have been absolutely necessary for the preservation of their liberty; fourthly, an invitation to every well wisher to the United Provinces, to come forward in the present crisis, and effectually lend their assistance; and lastly, the manifesto announces a solemn determination to persist, even to blood, in what is termed the cause of liberty, and against the usurpations (as they are deemed) of his highness the stadtholder, whom the faction have the audacity to brand with the appellation of a tyrant. Such is, in substance, the counter manifesto of a desperate cabal, whose conduct, proceeding from bad to worse, will inevitably occasion the worst evils which can befall any country, A CIVIL WAR.

By authentic accounts received yesterday, from Holland, we have it to say, that such is the present unpopularity of the English name among the insurgents, that at Amsterdam no Englishman's person is safe.

Saturday week, one of the rioters who was caught pillaging was hung up with very little ceremony. The corps of the same

oneer of Cattembourg, who was killed when firing upon the burghers, has been hung upon a triple gallows by one foot; and the cannoner who was killed in their defence, was buried on Monday last with great pomp & military honours. There were upwards of 900 persons in the procession, besides an astonishing number of citizens who attended the procession, besides an astonishing number of citizens, who attended the funeral.

On Thursday last orders were issued from the admiralty, for the equipment of a squadron of observation, consisting of six ships of the line and several frigates.

Six French sail of the line are out at sea, their destination is not known.

Friday and Saturday last goods to the amount of 200,000l. were entered at the custom house for America.

June 13. A letter from a gentleman at the Hague positively affirms, that a numerous army of Prussian troops are assembling on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with a view of assisting the Prince of Orange, should his enemies attempt any further hostile measures against his constitutional prerogatives; in which case adds the letter, the Prussian Generals have received peremptory orders to act offensively, in order to bring those deluded men to a proper sense of their error.

It may be depended upon that the prince of Orange's family is preparing to embark for England. The Stadtholder himself is determined not to quit Holland, till the present ferment is brought to a conclusion.

Saturday evening arrived in town from Naples, their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Buccleugh. As a remarkable circumstance the Duke, desirous of seeing Amsterdam, sent one of his servants before to prepare for his arrival. The master of the hotel thought it right to send one of his own coaches a short distance from the town, which the Dutchess got into and the Duke and another gentleman walked into town; but in their way, they got into the mob assembled to pull down the houses lately destroyed, and with great difficulty extricated themselves. The following morning they were surprized on lifting up the windows of the hotel, with seeing twenty one men hanging in the market place, behind a breast work thrown up for the purpose, lined with militia to keep off the mob. Their graces were glad to leave a place where nothing but anarchy and confusion prevails.

July 3. Accounts by the last mail from Holland, say, That as the Princess of Orange, with two of the princes her children, accompanied by a Mr. Brandwyck, and the Count Bentinck, in two carriages, were on the road between Schoonhoven and Oude-water, proceeding to the Hague, she was arrested by a joint party of the regiment of Hesse Philistal and the Burghers, who proceeded with her to Leedum, where they kept her, on giving her parole of

honor not to go from thence without leave."

The Prince of Orange's army of 2500 men has taken post at Bilt, about an hour's march of Utrecht.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"Last Tuesday the deputies of Rotterdam made the following propositions in the Assembly of their noble and great magnificences.

I. Save the deliberations of the city of Leyden, concerning the suspension of the Stadtholder, to forbid all the officers, suspended and dismissed, to remain any longer than twice twenty four hours on the territory of Holland, on pain of death.

II. To grant an amnesty to all the soldiers who have been at the line.

III. To form immediately other regiments, in the room of those that have deserted.

IV. To effectuate without delay the secret deliberations, and fix for that purpose the earliest day.

V. That all the rivers that surround Holland, be provided with the necessary armed ships.

VI. To give orders to the deputies at the generality, not to attach themselves to their particular system, but to that of the province.

VII. To decline the report of the personal business, concerning the mediation, dated the 9th of June.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, via Spain, dated June 24.

"A new scene is on the point of opening in Africa, no less than a war among the Barbary states, who have quarrelled among themselves, and are on the eve of commencing hostilities very seriously. This is a most consequential business to the Europeans who would find it much to their interest to blow up the flame."

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Slavonia announce, that a body of Turkish troops, under the command of the Pacha of Zwolnich, approaching the frontiers of Albania, had been attacked, and after a severe conflict totally routed, by a numerous army of Arnauts, commanded by the rebel Pacha Mahmud; nor was there any prospect of the defeated General obtaining the least success in that country, the Montenegrins, at the time the last accounts came away, being all in motion, for the purpose of espousing the cause of the malcontents.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 17.

Saturday the eighth instant, at the raising of a frame for a shop in the west part of Shaftsbury, the body of the frame fell while the workmen were putting up the rafters, by which unfortunate accident one man had his arm so much broken, that it is feared he must lose it, and another man was very badly hurt, but it is hoped will soon recover.

The Tornado in the towns of Rutland, Boylston, Harvard, &c. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did considerable damage, in tearing up whole orchards of apple trees, &c by the roots, unroofing houses, barns, &c. It did great damage likewise in the State of Rhode-Island, particularly in the towns of Gloucester and

Killingley. Its extent was about twenty miles, and nothing in its way escaped its violence.

A captain of a vessel who lately arrived at Salem (Massachusetts) from Martinico, advises of a violent shock of an earthquake at that island, by which a considerable number of houses and other buildings were greatly damaged.

By accounts in the Southern papers it appears that the Indians are very troublesome to the settlers on Clinch, about 15 of them attacked a house there about day-light the first ult. (the man being just gone out) snatched an infant from the mother's breast and dashed its brains out against the wall, then killed and scalped the mother and six children and set fire to the bed on which they lay. A negro girl in the house crept under the bed unperceived, and by that means saved her life. The Indians precipitately retreated the instant they had finished their bloody business. The house was entirely consumed.

We hear from Richmond, Virginia, that one Joseph Taylor was lately executed there for Horse-stealing. He was tried for the murder of one Cowick at Rockat's & stealing his waggon and horses. Just before he was turned off he acknowledged the justice of his sentence, but said he was not present at the murder; that it was perpetrated by one Roche, a taylor, at Rockat's, who gave him the waggon to conceal the murder. Roche and his wife were immediately apprehended and committed to goal, and on searching the house blood was observed on many parts of the floor, and on the end of his pressing iron (commonly called the goose) with which weapon it is supposed, he killed Cowick, and afterwards threw him into the river with a weight to keep him under water, assisted by Taylor. In Roche's trunk was found a number of valuable things, together with his regrieve when under the gallows to be hanged in the State of Pennsylvania.

††† Some little difficulty having lately happened, about the postage of letters from Albany and other places, by reason of a mistaken idea that the customary post-ers was always paid by the writers, we are induced to inform the public that, in every part of America, it is customary for the receivers of letters to pay the postage.

The proprietors of Berlin in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of twelve shillings and six pence on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting holden at the house of Capt. John G. Bailey, in Newbury, on the 18th day of May last, to defray the expence of lotting the second division in said town, are hereby notified that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Colonel Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, on Tuesday the 16th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax, with legal costs; unless prevented by previous payment to the subscriber in said Newbury.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, are as follows, with the sum of twelve shillings and 6d. due on each right, viz.

Theodore Van Wyck,	William Van Wyck
Chauncey Graham,	Daniel Lightheart,
Jacob Griffin,	Joseph Cassin,
Matthew Horton,	Benjam. Southward
Matthew Brett,	James Winsley,
John Shearer,	Nathaniel Sacket,
David Love,	Andrew Bracehead,
John Shearer, jun.	John Cook,
John Bayley, jun.	William Vantine,
Gabriel Many,	John Haultead,
Winn Many,	Benjam. Haultbrook
William Lawrence,	Daniel Haultbrook,
John J. Langdon,	John Montross,
Aaron Brown,	Cornelius Osburn,
Isaac Teller, jun.	Isaac Hodge,
Jeremiah Teller,	Patrick M Key,
Thomas Shearer,	Hendrick Brevort,
William Shearer,	John Brinkethess,
David Shearer,	Daniel Sawyer, jun.
Benjamin Rowe,	Samuel Averhill,
Theodore Van Wyck, jun.	John Temple,
Peter Horton,	Theodore Atkinson
Chauncey Graham,	Mark H. Wentworth,
George Brinkerhoff	William Temple,
Francis Way,	Theodore Atkinson,
Joseph Durlin,	jun.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.
Newbury, August 26, 1787.

The meeting of the proprietors of Starkborough in the County of Addi-

son. Bonds adjourned to the 1st Wednesday of November next at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the County of Rutland, at one o'clock afternoon. The subscribers propose to do something for the settlement in said township, about a clock, and do such other business as appears necessary to be done.

MARTIN POWELL, Clerk Pro. tem.

DANIEL BEEMAN.

WITH due respect informs his kind customers, that he has continued to ride more than half a year, with very little assistance, since he engaged last to supply them with the Vermont Gazette, and take his pay quarterly. He therefore hopes his kind customers will be pleased to take notice, that as he has been obliged to settle up quarterly, in order to keep his credit with the printers, he at present suffers great inconvenience by laying out of his pay due from them. He therefore himself this notice will be sufficient to induce them, universally, to leave their pay in wheat, at the several places appointed, by the first day of October next, which will enable him to continue his ride with advantage to himself and the public.

Stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 14th of August, a likely mare-COLT, three years old, a dull star in her forehead, her colour is between a sorrel and a dun, white mane and tail, was not docked when taken away. She had a crack in her off fore-hoof, is a natural pacer, but trots well in the halter. Whoever will take up said colt and shew, and secure them so that the thief may be bro't to justice, and the owner have his colt again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, and for the colt only, five dollars, by

JOHN PIERCE.

Wilmington, August 14, 1787.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, did at their session at Bennington, in February last, grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the lands in the township of Orwell, in the County of Rutland, except public rights, for the purpose of repairing roads, making bridges, &c. This is therefore to notify all the proprietors and land-holders in said township, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of November next, so much of their land will on that day be sold, at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax and charges, at my dwelling-house in said Orwell, at eight o'clock in the morning.

JABESH WARREN, Collector.
Orwell, June 12, 1787. 6-8

The proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings and one penny on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting, holden at the dwelling-house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 5th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expence of lotting out the first division in said town, & other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Timothy Brown, Esq	Paris Smith,
Gideon Wright,	Sarah Smith,
Joshua Mols,	Dexter Bar. Brown,
Thomas Brown,	Joseph Ely,
Roswell Brown,	Thomas Brown jun.
Oliver Phelps,	Thos Tolman, Esq
Mary Phelps,	Noah Chittenden,
Daniel Peabody,	John Strong, Esq
Lewisson Phelps,	Solomon Sisson,
Thaddeus Levi, Esq	Samuel Safford, Esq
Asahel Hatheway,	Isaac Whitlar,
Zachariah Seamour,	John Hubbard,
Solomon Robins,	Sabrina Brown,
Lot Fuller,	Asisted Henry Brown
Frederick Boswith,	Polly Brown,
Uriah Seamour,	Vera Brown,
Nathaniel Smith,	Clos Brown,
Nathaniel Smith, jun	Rebecca Brown,
William Smith,	Stephen Pearl,
Sarah Brown,	

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.
Bennington, September 17, 1787. 6 8

Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States, continued from our last.

NO state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

Art. VII. When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of Colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

Art. VIII. All charges of war, and all other expences, that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land & the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united States in Congress assembled.

Art. IX. The united states in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article, of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what

manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated, of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining final appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes & differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever, which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list or such persons, each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number, not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: And if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to

be administered by one of the Judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.
(To be continued.)

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Capt. David Bates, late of Manchester, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our said appointment, on the first Monday of November December and January next, from nine o'clock in the morning on each of said days, till evening.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Eleazer Baldwin } Commis-
Thomas Bull } sioners.
Timothy Pearl }
Dorset, Sept. 3d 1787. 4 6

WHEREAS the legislature at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre on all the lands in Westminster, country of Windsor, and State of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building a bridge over Saxton River, in said town.

These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners in said town of Westminster, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the fifteenth day of November next, or to much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of John Norton, in said Westminster, at ten o'clock forenoon on said day.

AMOS JONES, Col.
Westminster, Aug. 13. 1787. 4 6

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Littleton, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, to waive said proprietors to meet at the house of Lieutenant Abel Aylesworth, innholder in Arlington, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, there to act on the following articles, viz, First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. Second, To choose a proprietors clerk. Third, To see if said proprietors will choose a committee to lay out one or more divisions in said town. Fourth To see if they will grant a tax to defray the cost of doing the same, and for cutting of roads, building bridges, &c Fifth, To see what provision said proprietors will make, for the building of mills in said town. Sixth, To see if said proprietors will appoint a Collector and Treasurer for said town, and to do any other business said proprietors may think proper on said day, &c.

NATHAN CANFIELD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, August 20, 1787. 4-6

The proprietors of Morristown, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound seven shillings on each proprietor's right in said township, was voted at a legal

meeting of said proprietors, holden at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the first day of August 1787, to defray the cost of lotting out the first division in said township, & other necessary expences allowed by said proprietors. The proprietors are hereby notified to pay said tax to the subscriber living in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

DAVID ROBINSON, Col.
Bennington August 21, 1787. 4-6

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the township of Berkshire, in the State of Vermont, that a meeting of said proprietors is appointed to be holden at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, on the 24th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. to see if the said proprietors will raise money to defray the expence of laying out said township, agreeable to their vote of March 6 1784. And to choose such officers for the benefit of said proprietors as shall appear necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said time.

JOSEPH GILBERT, Prop. Clerk.
Sept. 13, 1787 4-6

MAYER & TOWNER,
Hereby inform the Public in general, and the gentlemen Practitioners of Physic in particular, THAT they have just received a NEW SUPPLY, and have now for SALE a full and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
On the most Reasonable TERMS.
Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of
TOWNER & SHELDON,
Are desired to make payment in the course of this fall, at the Store of said

MAYER & TOWNER,
WHEAT, FLAX SEED or GINSENG, will be received on said accounts
N. B. WHEAT, FLAX SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

Bennington, Sept. 3, 1787. 14-15

The proprietors of Montpelier, in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the 12th day of June last, to defray the expences of laying out the second and third division in said township, and other legal cost that had accrued to said propriety, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Abel Aylesworth, in Arlington, in the county of Bennington, on the 16th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged, by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of one pound nine shillings and four pence, tax, due on each right:

Timothy Bigelow,	Moses Robinson,
Ebenezer Water,	Ira Allen,
Ebenezer Upham,	James Gamble,
Estha Waters,	Asenior Douglas,
Estha Smith Wales,	Adam Martin,
John Fizz,	Heirs of Isaac Nash,
Reuel Washburn,	Jonathan Black,
John W. Shubert,	Howel Woodbridge,
Edw. Rood,	James Brace,
George Post,	Henry Walbridge,
Estha Smith,	jun.
Jedediah Strong,	William Goodrich,
James Prescott,	Sybil Goodrich,
Jacob Brown,	Thomas Matelson,
Gideon Omsby,	Amos Waters,
James Mead,	Ephraim Starkweather,
John W. Diney,	
Timothy Brownson,	John Ramsdell,
Gideon Horton,	Isaac Read,
Matthew Lyon,	Isaac G. Lansing,
Itamar Horsford,	Samuel Allen,
William Smith,	Abiathar Waldo,
Jacob Spears,	Timothy Stanley,
Mary Galusha,	David Galusha,
Noah Smith,	Joseph Fay.

JOSEPH DAGGETT, Collr.
Arlington, August 11, 1787. 4 6

The Vendue for the sale of lands for the general survey tax, stands adjourned to Saturday the 20th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then to be holden at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson in Newbury.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Sheriff.
Newbury, August 20, 1787.

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

The Gentlemen who have received the
VERMONT GAZETTE

For the last nine months, from
ELEAZER RUSSELL,

Post rider from Bennington to Rutland.

ARE requested to leave their year's pay in wheat, at the places hereafter mentioned, viz. In Shaftsbury at Mr. David Galusha's; or landlord Mattheson's; Arlington, with landlord Aylesworth; Sunderland, with Col. Gideon Brownson; Manchester, Mr. Danks; Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Danby, Esq; Brumley, in Tiamouth, Mr. Nathaniel Chipman, Esq; and Mr. Solomon Bingham; Rutland, Capt. Nathaniel Gove; Clarendon, Jedediah Clark; Wallingsford, Solomon Miller; east road in Danby, with Landlord Anthony.

The absolute necessity of his immediately settling his accounts with the Printers, he hopes will sufficiently apologize to his customers for his urging their immediate compliance with his request.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and Clean Cotton and Linen R A G S, will be taken in payment for the papers.

Bennington, September 3, 1787.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,

POST RIDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that immediate payment for his papers is peremptorily insisted on by the Printers; He therefore hopes his kind patrons, will immediately leave one year's pay with the gentlemen undermentioned, viz.

Dorset, Mr. John Kent; Reuport, Reuben Harmon, Esq; Pawlet, Co. Stephen Pearle; Wells, Mr. Thomas Lothrop; Poultney, Mr. Silas Haw; Gaffleton, Mr. Zadoc Remington; Fair-Haven, Esquire Safford; Middletown, at the Post rider's house; Rutland, Mr. William Roberts; Clarendon, Mr. Samuel Cobley; Tiamouth, Mr. Zenas Hill.

The Posts having waited on their customers, with very little assistance, nine months, flatter themselves, that at this plentiful season for grain, their kind patrons will universally attend to their pressing necessities, and generously enable them to re-establish their credit with the Printers.

Cash, Wheat, Flax Seed and RAGS will be thankfully received in payment.

Dorset, September 3, 1787.

MAYER & TOWNER,

Hereby inform the Public in general, and the gentlemen Practitioners of Physic in particular,

THAT they have just received a NEW SUPPLY, and have now for SALE, a full and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

On the most Reasonable TERMS.

Those gentlemen who stand indebted to the late Co-partnership of

TOWNER & SHELDON,

Are desired to make payment in the course of this fall, at the Store of said

MAYER & TOWNER,

WHEAT, FLAX SEED or GINSENG, will be received on said accounts.

N. B. WHEAT, FLAX SEED, and GINSENG taken in payment for any Articles in the above Store, and a generous price allowed.

Bennington, Sept. 3, 1787. 14—15

Writing-Paper,

OF A GOOD QUALITY,

To be SOLD CHEAP,

By Cornelius Vilee,

At his STORE near the Meeting-House in Bennington.

June 25.

From a late Philadelphia Paper.

AN EXTRACT from

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

BUT though America is a young country girl, she is not just come out of the woods; she has seen enough of the world to know something of what is good for herself. It is true, my dear grandam Britain has brought thee up, and taught thee many good things; but thou must not always go in leading strings; thou art now of age. Besides, the old lady is whimsical and childish, and she has not yet forgot the last squabble, when she disputed thy age and sent those greedy lawyers with their furly constables, to seize thy estate; and in mere spight ordered her hunters to kill thy sheep and burn thy houses.

She went deep in debt to pay those fellows; and she expects to drain thy pockets by her trumpery, of which she has sent thee so many boat loads. Pray, my dear, pull off that big, ugly hat, it looks like a market basket; it hides thy pretty face and inowey neck, and makes thy head twice too big for thy body. That nasty heavy cushion will give thee a bad head ache in the hot sun, and the wretched hysterics, that makes thee peevish and low-spirited; what with the powder and heap of lard it may fill thy head with vermin. Tear off that load of horse-hair foolishly called a wig, from thy back. Thy granum wears it against rheumatic pains in her hips; and, for all I know, as an amulet against witch-craft, as she is a little superstitious and has great faith in wool licks. (a) See how you hobble with it--you cannot take one sprightly step in a cotillion; you look hump-backed and frightful; besides it will heat your innocent blood, nay, give you a dangerous fever; you may depend upon it, many pretty girls have fell victims to silly vanity. Gallant Silesia (b) some years ago caught a dangerous cold by sleighing to Christmas frolics in flimsy silks and bare necked. Poor Corfica (c) lost her senses by a silly pride, and, after a long illness, in which she was continual-

(a) Those used for cushions in the House of Lords.

(b) The Swallow nation is brave, religious and gay, and was some time ago too fond of foreign modes--a cause of great calamities.

(c) Corfica got deeply in debt to Genoa, by silks, velvets, lace, &c. this caused a rupture with that republic, and the final conquest by France.

ly blooded and plied with nauseous drugs, she recovered, but so poor, she was obliged to go into France. I am no churl, my dear, I will not order you the black cloth of Sparta or the Highland plaid. No--thou art a wealthy heiress, with thirteen or fourteen fine farms, and very wide out-lets--drest, but with economy and taste. Wear thy silk shoes in a carriage or on a clean pavement, but don't trape with them in muddy roads. I like that neat bonnet and white robe, you wear at meetings; it is an emblem of holy innocence. When you go to a ball, drest with ruffles, ribbons and a feather or two; but don't encumber thy head with streamers, and make it look like a pea-cock's tail. I was often in pain for thee at the concert last winter, lest a candle should fall upon it and burn thee up; such a death would be dreadful, and not so honorable as that of thy gentoo sisters, who go to heaven in the flames of a beloved husband's funeral pile.

Thou art fond of tea in china cups, very well--but do not send away all thy silver for painted clay; rather buy a silver tea-pot, it can be melted in time of need. As for those fine carpets, that cost twenty and fifty pounds, I really wonder at thy silly taste; are not thy flowery meads and blooming paterres, superior to all the wonders of Persian looms?--I have seen thee to simper on Frank Sprightly, who took thy part in the law suit, and got a bloody note by the constables. He is a gallant man, be grateful and pay him well, but do not set thy heart upon him; he is too much of a courtier for thee; his fine sword-knot and embroidered coat suit better for royal dames. He has wrote many pretty novels; I have known harmless girls by reading them fall deeply in love with him, and halt break their hearts. Thy lands, my dear, yield plenty of fine products; take a pride in making a good cheese, and a nice pie; in wearing a cloak spun by your own hands; despise those firts who are above such valuable cares; thou wilt have time enough for innocent pastime; for reading the Vicar of Wakefield, Mrs. Chapone, Thomson, and other good books, and for acquiring every necessary accomplishment. Make your people mind you; many of them are idle, licentious and interested. Order that fellow to strip off his ruffles, and go into the workshop; drive this toper from the tavern into the cornfield--Some of the tenants of your farms behave very ill. One had

pawned his gun for rum and a scarlet jacket, and sent to borrow one of your guardian's (d) to kill blackbirds and foxes, but he like a man of sense refused. His neighbors that had such a fine crop of wheat on his extensive farm, paid you in money, that the other day would not buy a cucumber, (e) though it is now better. The tenant on your rich rice plantation (f) rides in a 400's coach, &c has a number of black in livery; but pays his creditors with a thin writing, called the pinebarren law. The rogue on the island pays dollars with shillings, and would fain burn every person who swears or laughs at him. A sturdy fellow on the green mountains (g) pretends that the farm is his own. Nay the brave Mathias of the bay, (h) who was so faithful in thy minority, &c drove the whole gang of Sheriffs, Constables, and hunters into a pen--has been fighting this eight months with his own children and domestics; the poor man raves about money, deeds, notes, warrants, rum and fish--swears and prays by turns. Your woodmen and hunters have likewise drawn you into a quarrel with Lord Sebastian (i). Your step brother, who took his grandam's part, and lives on your frontiers, (k) is not to be trusted.

I am sorry, my dear girl, that your extravagance and carelessness has brought you to poverty, disgrace and danger, I saw you lately flouting in a shabby silk gown, without a pocket handkerchief: what is worse, you have been a gambler these several years; nay you have passed false money. Your creditors are importunate and threaten you. I entreat you by all that is dear & sacred be wile in time; recover every virtue, seek every noble grace--confide in thy guardian (l). He is a man of sense and experience; he has been thy faithful friend; he will take care of thy life, honor and fortune; and make thee one of the first ladies in the world.

(d) The legislature of New Jersey lately petitioned Congress for the loan of some continental artillery.

(e) Pennsylvania Paper Money.

(f) South Carolina.

(g) Vermont.

(h) Massachusetts.

(i) The back country people, and king of Spain.

(k) The refugees.

(l) Congress.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING-BOOKS
For SALE at this Office,
By the gross, hundred, dozen, or single.

Late European Intelligence.

Holland.

H. A. G. U. E., June 22.

THE bold enterprise planned and executed by lieutenant Colonel Balneavis, does too much honor to his courage and presence of mind, for us to omit mentioning the particulars of the occurrence. That officer who had been suspended by the States of Holland, for having remained faithful to his oath, presented himself, (in consequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oudewater, to resume his post, but they refused him entrance into the city. He got himself introduced however, disguised in the habit of a peasant, driving a cart loaded with greens. At a signal which he made to his brave soldiers, who were acquainted before hand with his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and sword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots and introduced him into the city. He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the commander of the city, who was still in bed, and made him prisoner. The affair being given, the officers in vain did every thing in their power to retain their men; one of them was even bold enough to force his way through the crowd, and presented a pistol to M. Balneavis, but was happily stopped in time and made prisoner, together with many others of his comrades, among whom they found a great number of French names. When Mr. Balneavis was sure of them, he assembled all the soldiers in the city, to the amount of about 600, including those of the regiment of Stuart & Grenier, seized the magazines, out of which he took every thing he wanted, as well as the treasure of the battalion, and, after having spiked up the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying.

The courage which this worthy officer shewed, by going, at the hazard of his life to restore his brave soldiers to their lawful standards, merits the greatest praise, and it is not doubted but the States General will acknowledge this important service properly. In the mean time the faction look upon this conduct in a very different light, and are highly exasperated at losing their troops, and thus having their party become daily weaker. They have offered 2000 ducats to any one who will bring them Lieut. Col. Balneavis.

June 26. We think it a confirmed matter that the Court of France has advised the pensionaries to settle their disputes, adding that she had made an alliance with the union, and would not meddle in the affairs of any single province.

The patriots go off faster and faster. All the regiment of Waldeck, and those of the marines,

(of which Salm is the chief) who were in garrison at Gorcum, Warcum and thereabouts, making together fifteen hundred, marched into the province of Guelderland, on the 17th, and were to take the oath the next day. All the regiments of Suljard, in garrison at Gertruydenberg have followed the same example, and are safe and well at Bois-le-duc.

American News.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The year 1776 is celebrated, (says a correspondent) for a revolution in favour of Liberty. The year 1787, it is expected will be celebrated with equal joy, for a revolution in favor of Government. The impatience of all classes of people (a few officers of government only excepted) to receive the new federal constitution, can only be equalled by their zealous determination to support it.

Every state (adds our correspondent) has its Shays, who, either with their pens, or tongues, or offices, are endeavouring to effect what Shays attempted in vain with his sword. In one of the States this demagogue tries to persuade the people that it is dangerous to increase the power of Congress: In another, he denies the authority of the Convention to redress our national grievances. In a third he whispers distrust. In a fourth, he says the state constitutions and the officers who act under them, are of divine right, and can be altered by no human power; and of course considers all attempts to restore order and government in the United States as a "laughable" thing: In a fifth, he opposes a general confederacy, and urges the division of the states into three smaller confederacies, that he may the more easily place himself at the head of one of them. The spirit and wickedness of Shays is in each of these principles and measures. Let Americans be wise. Toryism and Shayism are nearly allied. They both lead to slavery, poverty and misery.

We hear that the Convention propose to adjourn next week, after laying America under such obligations to them, for their long, painful and disinterested labours to establish her liberty upon a permanent basis, as no time can ever cancel.

It is laughable, says a correspondent, to observe the strange whims and ideas of people with respect to the grand convention, and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the generality, that something is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little skill & contrivance may at once put to rights by the magic of a few resolves upon paper, not considering that the evils and confusions we experience, have originated in a great measure with the people themselves, and by them only can be eventually rectified. A long course of frugality, disuse of foreign luxu-

ries, encouragement of industry, application to agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a spirit of union and national sobriety, can alone place us in the respectable rank of rich & flourishing nations, a situation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are willing to pay.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

Letters dated July 3, from Captain Lindsey, of the Brigantine Tom, arrived at Lisbon from this port mention, that 3 Algerine frigates had been taken by the Portuguese, and they add, that there were six of her most faithful majesty's cruisers very attentively looking out for the corsairs off the gut of Gibraltar, so that it is now hoped the power of those barbarians will soon be effectually humbled.

We learn from Wyoming, that a dangerous combination of villains, composed of runaway debtors, criminals, adherents of Shays, &c. is now actually forming on the river Susquehanna. Tioga Point seems to be their general rendezvous. They extend some distance down as well as up the river, including also Tioga Branch. They carry everything with a high hand in open defiance of all government, except their own: last week they were to try a man for his life, who refused to comply with their injunctions, but the issue is not yet known. Their avowed design is to institute a new state.

The following particulars, from a late English paper, shew to what extent manufactures may be carried, by the industry and ingenuity of different artists, and what astonishing difference there may be in value between the primum and production, when those talents are skilfully exercised on some of the cheapest materials.

"One hundred pounds laid out in wool, and that wool manufactured into goods for the Turkey market, and raw silk brought home & manufactured in England, will increase that 100 to 10000. This quantity of silk manufactured and sent to New Spain, would return 10,000. Though the Turkey market be in a great measure shut against the English manufacturer, his goods have found a vent in many other foreign markets, equally profitable. These profits become in a few years dispersed among all orders and degrees of persons, so that they not only enrich individuals, but become a public good.

"The same may be said of a parcel of iron stone, which when originally digged from its natural bed is not worth more than five shillings, but when manufactured into iron & steel, and thence moulded into all the various articles of iron ware, is capable of producing a sum not less than 10,000.

"Steel may be made near three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight, for six of the steel wire springs for watch pendulums shall weigh but one grain, & when appreciated by our greatest artists, are worth 7/6 each, or 21. 5s.

whereas a single grain of gold is worth no more than 2d sterling.

"Twenty acres of fine flax manufactured into the dearest and most proper goods for foreign markets, may on return produce ten thousand pounds: one ounce of the finest Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4s and such an ounce made in Flanders into lace, may be sold for 40s. which is about ten times the price of standard gold.

"That fine thread is spun by children, whose feeling is nicer than that of grown people, by which they are capable of spinning an exquisite thread, even smaller than the finest hair, and one ounce of that thread is said to reach in length 16,000 yards.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, August 20.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Decius Wadsworth, to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, containing a further account of Mr. James Cowles's wheat.

Farmington, August 15.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that Mr. Cowles's wheat continued free from any material injury by the fly, until harvest; though considerably affected by a blast which prevailed in the neighbourhood, but which on no account appears owing to the fly; yet the straw was very luxuriant, three hundred sheaves were reaped on an acre. The difference between the wheat which had but an imperfect trial of the preparation, and the other is very striking & serves more than any other fact to convince us of the efficacy of the elder. Mr. Cowles informs me that he reaped but four sheaves where the peck of seed mentioned in my former letter was sown.

If this peck of seed was of the same quality, and differed in no respect but the mode of preparing it, from the rest, as Mr. Cowles stated; and unless by some unlucky circumstance Mr. Cowles was deceived in that particular, it undoubtedly was (for his veracity is unquestionable) the efficacy of the elder is established, and we may congratulate the farmers, that so early a method is discovered of relieving them from the prospect of want with which they were threatened.

D. WADSWORTH.

Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth.

In the Manor of Livingston, State of New York, a Captain Ray (on seeing a former letter from Mr. D. Wadsworth, on the subject of soaking seed wheat in an infusion of elder twigs, to prevent the Hessian fly from destroying it) sowed some wheat prepared in the manner mentioned in said letter, mixed with some turnip seed; that the wheat had come up and grown to a considerable length, and looked very well, and that there was not one of the insects to be found amongst it: that on the other side of a fence, and within a few rods, there was wheat sowed about the same time, and without the preparation, which was not half so long, and the insect was to be found in great plenty upon it.

Clermont.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 24.

The Northern post informs that on Wednesday night last, there was a heavy storm of wind and rain, in the towns of Rutland, Clarendon, Walingsford, &c. Considerable damage was done to barns and other buildings by the wind, and great numbers of trees blown up by the roots. The freshet occasioned by the great quantity of rain that fell, was so high, as to render it impossible for the post to enter Rutland by his usual rout.

On Sunday evening, the 16th instant, departed this life, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with a calmness and resignation becoming the christian and philosopher, Mrs. Gove,

wife of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, of Rutland. She was universally beloved by her neighbours and respected by all that had the happiness of her acquaintance.

Why heaves the heart with pain,—when saints expire?

When Faith conveys them to the heaven, by choir?

When, death subdued, the enraptur'd Christian flies,

To Christ, their hope,—the Sovereign of the skies?

What though their relics moulder in the dust?

Mourn not ye friends—the ways of heaven are just—

The soul enlarg'd ascends to realms of light,

Where joys celestial yield supreme delight.

Every part of this federal empire

(says a writer in a Pennsylvania paper) was gained by the sword,

by distress and slaughter: the land from Georgia to New-Hampshire

has drank American blood: the blood-hounds on the western frontiers

have torn many babes from the mother's breast, many wives from

the arms of husbands, scalped and burnt them in lingering fires. What

American can, without horror, indignation and grief, reflect that a

fatal disunion may basely throw under foreign dominions, the plains

of Saratoga, York-town, or the Cowpens. Here methinks, I see

every sordid wretch bang his head,

and every brave American clap his hand to his sword, and swear by

the ashes of all their fellow-soldiers,

and by their own noble hearts it shall not be.

His Excellency the Governor of N. York, has offered a reward of

one thousand dollars, to any person or persons, who shall discover, apprehend and prosecute to conviction,

some evil minded person or persons, who have lately attempted to burn

the city of New York.

A valuable vein of copper ore has been lately discovered on a gentleman's plantation in S. Carolina; a

piece of which has been assayed, & found to contain a fortiesk part of

pure gold, which is a great deal richer than many mines now working in South America.

A town we hear has been lately laid out on the banks of the Potomack, about 22 miles above Georgetown, upon a dry, airy, and level spot. It is to be called Newport.

This, in all probability, will be an excellent situation for mercantile & mechanical business, and will command a great part of the trade of the western country. Wharfs are

now building and ware-houses are erecting. As it is one of the safest and best harbours on the river. The lots are sold at 5l. each and a ground rent of one shilling a year.

The proprietors of the township of Bennington, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings and one penny on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting, holden at the dwelling-house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 6th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of letting out the first division in said town, & other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, in the county of Bennington, on the 30th day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M. as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Timothy Brown, Esq	Paris Smith,
Gideon Wright,	Sarah Smith;
Joshua Moise,	Dexter Bar. Brown;
Thomas Brown,	Joseph Ely,
Roswell Brown,	Thomas Brown jun.
Oliver Phelps,	Thos Tolman, Esq;
Mary Phelps,	Noah Chittenden,
Daniel Pausfield,	John Strong, Esq;
Levittson Phelps,	Solemon Safford,
Thaddeus Levit, Esq;	Samuel Safford, Esq;
Asahel Hatheway,	Isaac Webster,
Zachariah Seamour,	John Hubbard,
Solomon Robins,	Sabrina Brown,
Lot Fuller,	Alfred Henry Brown
Frederick Boswith,	Polly Brown,
Uriah Seamour,	Vesta Brown,
Nathaniel Smith,	Clos Brown,
Nathaniel Smith, jun	Rebecca Brown;
William Smith,	Stephen Pearl,
Sarah Brown,	

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.
Bennington, September 17, 1787. 6 8

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

XXXX
Ashur Shephard

At the House of Mr. DAVID FAY, in BENNINGTON,

Has lately received from LONDON & AMSTERDAM,

A General ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Of the FIRST QUALITY.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

As his Drugs are imported immediately from Europe, it must be apparent that his prices by wholesale and retail will be easy to the purchaser.

Reasonable credit will be given to practitioners. Orders for Medicines will be punctually attended to, and simples and compounds may be relied upon to be genuine.

Among other articles are the following Patent Medicines, viz.

HOOPERS PILLS,	Francis Elixir,
ANDERSONS DO.	James's Powders,
LOCKYERS DO.	Essence of Pepper Mint,
Ballam of honey	Batemans Drops
Turlingtons do.	&c. &c. &c.
of Life,	From the original
British Oil,	warehouses.
Godfrey's Cordial,	

A L	S O,
Red Peruvian	Ginger,
Bark,	Wafers,
Best Turkey	Roll &c. Flowers
Rhubarb,	of Brimstone,
Red and White	Madder,
Lead,	Copperas,
Spanish Brown,	Allum,
Spruce Yellow,	Oil of Vitriol,
Spanish White,	&c. &c.
Vermilion,	A L S O
Prussian Blue,	Quart and Pint
Litharge of gold	Bottles, Velves
Snuff,	Corks, &c.

HASTINGS & BAKER,

Hereby advertise the public, and the gentlemen of the Medical Faculty, that they have

A full ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Genuine & Unfalsified.

Imported in the last ships from the most noted and approved houses in Europe. Which will be exposed for sale, by Monday of next week, at their Store a small distance north of the meeting-house

In CLARENDON.

THEIR assortment being imported directly from EUROPE up the North River, to New-City, will enable them to sell very low for Cash, or such pay as may best accommodate those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Convenient credit will be granted. Orders cheerfully accepted; recipes attended to with the greatest care and dispatch; compounds prepared from unadulterated simples and with elegance, and constant attendance given.

They have among other articles,

A LUM,	Godfrey's cordial,
Red lead,	Turlington's
White lead,	ballam of life,
Litharge of gold	British oil,
Vermilion,	Anderson's fa-
Copperas,	mous Scots pills
Oil of vitriol,	Hooper's fe-
Spirits of Tur-	male, do.
pentine,	Lockyer's do.
Oil of Spike,	Essence of pep-
Flowers of sul-	per mint,
phur,	Tilly's drops,
Roll brimstone,	James's fever
Ballam of honey	powders, &c.
Batemans drops	&c. &c.

Clarendon, Sept. 24. 7tf

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the eight thousand acres (formerly in dispute between the towns of Addison and Panton) in the township of Addison, and State of Vermont, holden at the house of the subscriber, in said Addison, on the 26th of July last, voted, to lay a tax of sixteen shillings on each proprietors right, for the purpose of laying out the first and second divisions in said eight thousand acres. This is therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless they pay the above tax to me, by the first day of October next, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ZADOK EVEREST, Collector.
Addison, August 13. 7-9

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Abner Drinkwater, late of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont deceased, by book, note, bond, or otherwise, are requested to make payment immediately, in cash or such articles as are specified in their obligations; or otherwise agreed upon, to the subscriber, living in Shaftsbury. Administrator to said estate. The subscriber wishes, that to prevent trouble and cost to himself and others, those indebted, would not fail of comply with his request.

JEREMIAH CLARK.
Shaftsbury, September 20. 7-9

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the house of Lieutenant David Carrier, in said Rochester, on the 30th day of October next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a Moderator. 2. To raise money to pay the proprietor's debts. 3. To see what assistance the proprietors will give the inhabitants of Rochester, in building a bridge or bridges, over White-River, or making roads in said town. 4. To see if the persons who have had lands voted to

them by the proprietors, for which to be done, have failed their expectations of them. 5. To see if they will divide the remainder of the undivided lands in said town; and to do any other business that may be thought necessary to be done by said proprietors.

ENOCH EMERSON, Clerk.
Rochester, August 25. 7-9

Whereas the General Assembly of this State did, on the 6th day of March 1787, pass an act discharging Abel Spencer, of Rutland, State of Vermont, from all debts or demands against him to that date on his delivering up all his estate that he was possessed of at the passing of said act, and was the subscribers being appointed Commissioners in said act to receive the estate of the said Abel Spencer, and make an equal distribution of the same to the creditors according to their several demands;

We do therefore give notice to all the creditors of the said ABEL SPENCER, that we shall attend on said business at the house of James Claghorn, in said Rutland, on the first Monday of May next at two o'clock afternoon, at which time and place we shall expect said creditors will attend; if they see cause.

Dated Rutland, the 13th of September, A. D. 1787.
THADEUS CURTIS, }
JAMES CLAGHORN, } Commissioners
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, }

The proprietors of Royalton, in the County of Windsor, State of Vermont are informed, that the legislature of said State did, at their session in Bennington, in February last, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in said township, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing bridges in said town, and the same is committed to me to collect: The proprietors and land owners of said Royalton are therefore requested to pay said tax to the subscriber, by the 15th day of November next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, as will pay said tax, and all incidental charges, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said 15th of November next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Skinner in said Royalton.

SOLOMON CUSHMAN, Collector.
Royalton, August 28th, 1787.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield and Hungerford, respectively, all lying in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, as aforesaid.

Voted, by the proprietors of the township of Fairfield, to raise a tax of one hundred and twenty nine pounds, lawful money, being two pounds and four pence on each right, public rights excepted, to defray the expense of surveying said township and other necessary costs.

Also Voted, by the proprietors of the township of Smithfield, to raise a tax of one hundred and thirty five pounds, lawful money, being two pounds two shillings and three pence on each right (public rights excepted) to defray the expense of surveying said township and other necessary costs.

Likewise, voted, by the proprietors of Hungerford, to raise a tax of one hundred and forty eight pounds, Lawful Money, being two pounds six shillings and three pence lawful money on each right; public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expense of surveying said township and other necessary costs.

This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay the taxes above mentioned to the subscribers, legal Collectors for the respective townships, or their land will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SILAS HATHEWAY of Bennington, Collector for Fairfield.
HUBBARD BARLOW, of Fairfield, Collector for Smithfield.
TIMOTHY ROGERS, of Ferrisburgh, Collector for Hungerford.
Bennington, Sept. 17, 1787.

Sacred to the Muses.

From the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer.

A new SONG.

Sung on the 4th of July, 1787.

IN a chariot of light from the regions above,
The goddess of freedom appear'd;
The sun beams of day emblazon'd her way,
And empire America rear'd.

To sustain the vast fabric her offspring were taught,
She smil'd on each patriot birth;
But shielded her charms secure in the arms
Of her chieftain celestial on earth.

But fir'd with his glory the fierce God of war,
Disdaining ethereal repose;
Exclaim'd, throned divine, see an hero of mine,

How matchless and Godlike he glows,
Your hero—Minerva indignant replies,
"Twas I at his birth did preside,

Form'd, smil'd his mind the great talents design'd,
His goddess, preceptress, and guide.

Next the fair power of Virtue, serene and severe,
Implor'd they'd a moment be mute,
Her laws shd' protect, alone rul'd his breast,

So heaven was all in dispute.

Have heard it, and summon'd the synd supreme,
Which met in the chambers of day,
Obedient fate then hush'd the debate,

And thus did the thunderer say:
Minerva, Mars, Phoebus, and Virtue attend,
To oblivion this clamour resign,
For just is each claim, & in Washington's name,
Forever your laurels combine.

Articles of Confederation between the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

ALL controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin, struck by their own authority or by that of the respective states, fixing the standard of weights & measures throughout the united states; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any state within its limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United

States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expence of the said offices; appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers, appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land & naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees & civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of the number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve as a president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expences; to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States, an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and cloath arm and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expence of the united states, and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipt, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the united states in congress assembled: but if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper, that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war nor grant letters of marque

and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of the vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

(Remainder in our next.)

Wanted IMMEDIATELY,
By the Subscriber in BENNINGTON,
A number of
EXPERT NAILORS,
And a good Workman at the
BLACKSMITH BUSINESS,
Likewise a person qualified for the Business of a **CLERK.**

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have unsettled accounts are required to adjust them immediately, which will prevent trouble and expence.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Sept. 10, 1787.

THE SLOOP
NABBY HANNAH,
Will sail from
WHITE HALL,
Formerly
SKEENSBOROUGH,
(Wind and weather permitting.)
For **ST. JOHN'S,**
On the following days, viz.

September 18th, and October 6th and 25th.

Good Accommodations may be had for **FREIGHT or PASSAGE,** by Gentlemen or Ladies on the most reasonable terms; by applying to
DANIEL GALPIN,
on board said Sloop.

N. B. Any gentleman or lady may be landed at any place on Lake Champlain between White-hall and St. John's.
White-Hall, August 30, 1787. 5-7-9

Stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 14th of August, a likely mare-COLT, three years old, a dull star in her forehead, her colour is between a sorrel and a dun, white mane and tail, was not docked when taken away. She had a crack in her off fore-hoof, is a natural pacer, but trots well in the halter. Whoever will take up said colt and thief, and secure them so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner have his colt again, shall have **TEN DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary charges paid, and for the colt only, five dollars, by
JOHN PIERCE.

Wilmington, August 14, 1787.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, did at their session at Bennington, in February last, grant a tax of one penny per acre, on all the lands in the township of Orwell, in the County of Rutland, except public rights, for the purpose of repairing roads, making bridges, &c. This is therefore to notify all the proprietors and land-holders in said township, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of November next, so much of their land will on that day be sold, at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax and charges, at my dwelling-house in said Orwell, at eight o'clock in the morning.

JABESH WARREN, Collector.
Orwell, June 12, 1787. 6-8

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Capt. David Bates, late of Manchester, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our said appointment, at Col. Keys's, in Manchester, on the first Monday of November December and January next, from nine o'clock in the morning on each of said days, till evening.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Eleazer Baldwin } Commis-
Thomas Bull } sioners.
Timothy Pearl }
Dorset, Sept. 3rd 1787: 7 9

DANIEL BEEMAN,
WITH due respect informs his kind customers, that he has continued to ride more than half a year, with very little assistance, since he engaged last to supply them with the Vermont Gazette, and take his pay quarterly: He therefore hopes his kind customers will be pleased to take notice, that as he has been obliged to settle up quarterly, in order to keep his credit with the printers, he at present suffers great inconvenience by laying out of his pay due from them. He flatters himself this notice will be sufficient to induce them, universally, to leave their pay in wheat, at the several places appointed, by the first day of October next, which will enable him to continue his ride with advantage to himself and the public.

N. B. Those who owe for the last year's papers, are informed, that the great cost attending little law-suits, has hitherto had great weight on his mind, but his scruples wear off fast.

The proprietors of the township of Brownington, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of one pound three shillings and one penny on each right, granted by said proprietors at their meeting, holden at the dwelling-house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 6th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expence of lotting out the first division in said town, & other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock, A. M., as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in Bennington.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Timothy Brown, Esq	Paris Smith,
Gideon Wright,	Sarah Smith,
Joshua Mose,	Dexter Bar. Brown,
Thomas Brown,	Joseph Ely,
Roswell Brown,	Thomas Brown jun.
Oliver Phelps,	Thos. Tolman, Esq,
Mary Phelps,	Noah Chittenden,
Daniel Penfield,	John Strong, Esq,
Lewisson Phelps,	Solomon S. Ford,
Thaddeus Levit, Esq,	Samuel Safford, Esq,
Asahel Hatheway,	Isaac Webster,
Zachariah Seamount,	John Hubbard,
Solomon Robins,	Sabrina Brown,
Lot Fuller,	Alfred Henry Brown,
Frederick Boswith,	Polly Brown,
Uriah Seamount,	Vera Brown,
Nathaniel Smith,	Clos Brown,
Nathaniel Smith, jun	Rebecca Brown,
William Smith,	Stephen Pearl,
Sarah Brown,	

DAVID ROBINSON, Collector.
Bennington, September 17, 1787. 6 8

Justices Blanks, Blank Deeds, Spelling Books, Primers, small books and ballads for children, &c. &c. for sale at the Printing Office.